

صحة من الامم

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Table with exchange rates for various currencies including London, Tokyo, Hong Kong, etc.

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DEATH IN JERUSALEM—Police surrounding body of Eitan Mor, whom they killed on Tuesday after he broke into a mental health clinic, killing four women and wounding two more.

Brother, Can You Spare An Economic Moniker?

By Louis Uchitelle. The jargon refers to the obstacles to prosperity that piled up in the 1980s, such things as overindebted consumers and corporations...

Europe Jolted By Currency Turmoil in Scandinavia

By Tom Redburn. In what could be a preview of wider European exchange-rate turmoil to come, Finland cut its currency loose Tuesday to sink downward as Sweden raised interest rates sharply...

In a Remote French Village, Maastricht Casts a Somber Shadow

By Alan Riding. SAINT CEZAIRE-SUR-SIAGNE, France—The French flag flies from the local school, chilled rose wine is being served at the Bar Lions, and a score of men are playing petanque...

Draft Record Dogs Clinton

By Dan Balz. WAUKESHA, Wis.—Two weeks ago, Bill Clinton went before the American Legion to offer what he hoped would be "one final statement" about the controversy over his draft record during the Vietnam War...

Japan Gives Final Go-Ahead to Troop Dispatch

TOKYO—The government gave final approval Tuesday to send Japanese soldiers to Cambodia next month as United Nations peacekeepers, clearing the way for the first deployment of ground troops abroad since World War II...

NEWS ANALYSIS

Clinton supporters: "Harry Truman wanted to join the military and fight for his country. So do I, and I did." The president's criticism came almost at the same moment that Mr. Clinton, campaigning in Missouri, again found himself on the defensive...

Kiosk UN Guards Die in Bosnia

Heavy machine-gun fire raked a United Nations convoy near the Sarajevo airport Tuesday, killing two peacekeepers, UN officials said. "We do not know at this point which side attacked the convoy," said Yusuf Khalaf, a UN spokesman in Sarajevo...

Bush Presses for Storm Aid

President George Bush said Tuesday that he would ask Congress for more than \$7.6 billion in emergency aid to victims of the hurricane that recently struck Florida and Louisiana even though this would increase the U.S. budget deficit.

Market Data

Table with market data including Dow Jones, Trib Index, The Dollar, and General News.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany during a parliamentary budget debate Tuesday. Finance Minister Theo Waigel suggested a strategy to improve life in Eastern Germany.

In the New Age of DNA, It's Genes, Not Jeans, That Call the Tune

By Rick Weiss. NEW YORK—Consummating a strange and wonderful marriage between science and art, the twisted coils of DNA are winding their way into popular culture. In the New Age bookstores of San Francisco, exotic music composed from the resonating frequencies of various genes is all the rage...

Slump Imperils 'Lifetime' Jobs For Japanese

By Paul Blustein. TOKYO—Amid economic hard times, one of Japan's premier companies is sending a disquieting message to the nation's white-collar work force: Your "lifetime" jobs may not be so secure after all. TDK Corp., the world's largest manufacturer of magnetic tapes, is planning to instruct about 50 managers age 50 or over to stop working for the company...

2 Killed In Convoy To Bosnia

Firing on UN Unit Seen as Deliberate

SARAJEVO — Machine-gun fire struck a United Nations convoy arriving from Serbia late Tuesday, killing two French peacekeepers and wounding at least two others, UN officials said.

The attack was carried out near the Sarajevo airport, where an airlift of humanitarian aid was suspended after an Italian aid plane was downed Thursday.

A UN spokesman said it was not immediately clear who fired on the convoy, but Serbian militiamen and Bosnian government forces have positions near the airport.

Military officers said they thought the attack was deliberate because the gunfire went on for at least five minutes.

Four UN peacekeepers in Bosnia have been killed and 46 wounded since June, and four Italian airmen were killed when their relief plane was shot down. UN and Italian officials say the plane was shot down. UN officials said it was unlikely the airlift would resume soon because governments providing planes wanted stronger security guarantees.

In Rome, the Italian defense minister, Salvo Ando, ruled out the resumption of aid flights to Bosnia unless the UN introduced security measures to protect them. Mr. Ando said that a much larger contingent of UN troops was needed in the former Yugoslavia. Without security guarantees, he said, "the resumption of our missions is unthinkable."

Sarajevo is reeling from heavy clashes as government forces have tried to break through lines of Serbian militias encircling the city, where food and other supplies were running low. People scuffled over supplies of drinking water Tuesday as the main water supplies into Sarajevo remained blocked.

UN officials said there would be renewed contacts with Serbian, Muslim and Croatian factions to secure guarantees that engineers could conduct repair work in the Bosnian capital without danger of being fired upon. Inhabitants have been drinking rainwater since supplies were cut Saturday.

The co-chairmen of United Nations and European Community mediators, the former U.S. secretary of state Cyrus R. Vance and the former British foreign secretary Lord Owen, said they would visit Sarajevo and other centers in the Yugoslav conflict this week. They were expected to press for guarantees from the feuding sides that harassment of aid deliveries would stop.

In Sarajevo, hundreds of people carrying buckets lined up Tuesday outside a mosque for fresh water being dispensed by truck. Men scuffled with each other as they tried to fill their cans.

Sporadic sniper fire echoed across the city, although Serbian-Muslim artillery clashes that raged the previous night near the airport had died down.

Bosnian authorities said that across the territory a total of 19 people had been killed and 136 wounded in the 24 hours up to noon Tuesday. (AP, Reuters)

French Heavyweights Join to Support Union Treaty

PARIS — Influential French scholars, business leaders and clerics added their support Tuesday to a growing campaign for a "yes" vote in the Maastricht treaty referendum Sept. 20.

Two Nobel Prize winners and more than half the professors at the prestigious Collège de France were among 100 academics and scientists who called for a favorable vote.

"We have no right not to set an example," said Hélène Ahrweiler, a prominent educator. "If we only had two words to say, they would be 'Students, vote.'"

The camp that supports the Treaty on European Union appeared to be holding a slim lead, with two new opinion polls finding 52 percent in favor and a third predicting a tie. The polls showed almost a third of voters undecided on the treaty, which calls for closer political, economic and monetary union within the European Community.

The heads of some of France's leading companies said European monetary union would make the Ecu the world's strongest currency and save businesses a huge amount of money.

"If we say no," Antoine Riboud, chairman of BSN Gervais-Danone, said at a news conference. "The mark will be the major reserve currency." He added: "There won't be a second chance."

A survey of 400 industrialists in the newspaper Le Figaro showed French executives, worried about the state of the economy, to be as divided as the rest of the population.

It found that 53 percent favored ratification of the treaty, 21 percent opposed it and 26 percent did not know or care. Only half believed that rejecting the treaty would endanger Europe.

Two campaigners against the treaty, Jean-Pierre Chevènement and Philippe de Villiers, complained of an avalanche of "yes" propaganda and questioned the accuracy of the opinion polls.

Mr. de Villiers said the "no" campaign was getting only a third or less of the television coverage given to those in favor.

"I am surprised that half the French are still resisting this propaganda, which is depriving French journalists of their credibility," he said.

A movement of European Citizens Against Maastricht said the treaty would produce a society enslaved by industry and commerce. It said it would release next week a list of people backing its appeal for more democracy and protection of the environment.

The president of the Conference of Roman Catholic Bishops, Archbishop Joseph Duval, said all parties since World War II had encouraged European unity for the sake of peace.

"We must strive for greater economic and political cooperation to build a more peaceful and socially oriented Europe," he told the newspaper Le Monde.

Former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac held his first campaign rally, facing a lukewarm audience of divided party supporters in the Alsace region bordering Germany.

He accused opponents in his own Rally for the Republic of lying when they argued that the treaty would worsen unemployment and endanger France's sovereignty and independence.

Meanwhile, in Madrid, a Spanish parliamentary committee voted not to rush ratification of the treaty as the government requested last week.

Prime Minister Felipe González had said it would be a gesture of solidarity with the French if Spain could speed up the treaty's passage through parliament's two houses.

But he said there was no question of ratification before the French vote, and the government later made clear that it had merely wanted to ensure that action was completed by the end of the year.



Speaking out Tuesday in Paris for the treaty were three educators, from left, Hélène Ahrweiler, Pierre Doyon and Alain Lancelot.

FRANCE: In Remote Alpine Village, Maastricht Casts a Sombre Shadow

(Continued from page 1)

Leaders of France's two main opposition parties are calling for ratification and have been cheered by the latest swing in their favor, the outcome remains uncertain because of the sudden backlash against the treaty evident in France's grass roots.

The Communist Party and the far-rightist National Front as well as dissidents from all major parties are backing the "no" campaign, whose unexpected strength lies in the mixture of fears and resentments awakened by "Europe" among millions of the French.

"I don't see why I should say 'yes,'" said Marie-Josée Bonhomme, a 40-year-old widow who was sitting at a table outside the Bar Moderne here. "France is already too open. We already have too much unemployment. We're going to get the unemployed from everywhere else. What will happen to our children?"

At a nearby table, where four young men sipped beer, two said they would abstain and two announced they would oppose the treaty.

"I'm for France!" said Thierry, who refused to give his last name. "That's enough."

Bernard, who also only volunteered his first name, remarked: "Once in my lifetime they have

asked my opinion, so once in my lifetime I can say 'no.'"

Worried that Mr. Mitterrand's unpopularity could lead many French voters to use the referendum as a form of protest against his government, supporters of the treaty have urged the electorate to distinguish between France's internal problems and the opportunities offered by a united Europe.

Yes, the reasons given for opposing the treaty go far beyond anger at the government. In fact, many ordinary French plan to vote "no" on Sept. 20 for reasons that are related to Europe in general but have little to do with the Maastricht treaty. And that is complicating the work of its advocates.

For this, the government must take responsibility. Counting on France's presumed pro-European sentiments, it made little or no effort until two weeks ago to explain what the enormously complex treaty contained and why its ratification would be good for France as well as the rest of Europe.

As a result, the referendum has become for many voters a plebiscite on everything that "Europe" represents, ranging from EC farming policy and immigration pressures to existing plans to eliminate France's internal borders with its neighbors on Jan. 1, 1993, and even the Yugoslav conflict.

For example, shortly before the

campaign for the French referendum began, the EC stirred outrage among France's vocal farmers by announcing plans to reduce agricultural subsidies across the region. Virtually all the farmers will now vote against the treaty — which makes no mention of agriculture.

The seizure of several German trucks bringing toxic waste into France last month drew public attention to plans to dismantle France's European borders next year.

"Why should we take their garbage?" asked Claude Louvel, a retiree from Rouen who is vacationing here. "That alone is a good reason to vote 'no' on Maastricht."

In Saint Cézaire, where many of the 2,300 inhabitants are descended from Italian immigrants who came here in the late 19th century, the locals frequently echo nationwide fears that the new treaty — and open borders — will bring a new influx of Third World and East European immigrants.

But the plans for a single border-free market within the EC were approved five years ago. And, in practice, the treaty aims to tighten the region's external borders and

ink carry a \$10,000 price tag, but have attracted the attention of several European and Japanese companies, including some British insurance companies. Dr. Lebaq said.

His company is also pitching a DNA-based tracking system to perfumers, fashion designers and pharmaceutical companies.

Perhaps the most innovative merger of DNA technology and free enterprise is occurring in California, where Dr. Kary Mullis, a biotechnology entrepreneur, recently founded a company to sell pieces of DNA cloned from rock stars and other cultural heroes.

Dr. Mullis is best known as the inventor of a gene amplification technique called the polymerase chain reaction, which can take a single bit of DNA and within hours make millions of identical copies.

"Originally we were thinking about jewelry," said Mr. Mullis, who considered making bracelets containing DNA cloned from Mick Jagger's lips. "But now we're thinking more about cards. Something a little classier than a baseball card, with the person's picture and some of their DNA worked right into the card, and some sequence information printed on the back."

Accordingly, the decision by TDK has caused some unease, even at other companies, because it raises the possibility that Japan's economic troubles will reach the point at which layoffs begin.

"We had quite a lively discussion about it," said an automobile company official. "We didn't go so far as to say that the axis is about to fall on our heads. But we know that, while productivity on the shop floor has shown tremendous im-

ANC Draws Criticism in Fatal Ciskei Protest

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

BISHOP, South Africa — A day after more than two dozen supporters of the African National Congress were killed in a protest march against the South African black homeland of Ciskei, the ANC came under mounting criticism Tuesday for leading its followers into what it was warned could be a deadly ambush.

Most of the blame for the killings on Monday was directed at Ciskei's military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, who ordered soldiers to fire on the protesters, and on the South African government, which supports him. But there was also growing criticism of the ANC itself for engaging in tactics that were said to be needlessly provocative.

This criticism came not just from President Frederik W. de Klerk, but from white liberals and newspaper editorial writers who are normally sympathetic to the ANC's campaign for majority rule.

Senior ANC officials confirmed that a sudden change by about 100 of its supporters into forbidden Ciskei territory had been approved by the highest leaders of the anti-apartheid movement, gambling that the army would refuse to fire.

The aim of the march was to enter Bishop, the capital of the nominally independent homeland, and occupy the city center until the marchers succeeded in ousting Brigadier Gqozo, who has been a fierce political enemy of theirs.

Brigadier Gqozo said Tuesday that he would not step down or hold a referendum on his rule, as demanded by South African church leaders.

He insisted that his troops fired in self-defense, although even some of the Ciskei soldiers involved said they had seen no firing from the marchers' side.

It was the first time that the ANC had resorted to a kind of East European mass defiance known here as "the Leipzig option," aimed not just at winning concessions but at toppling authority.

"The leaders were aware of the type of march Gqozo's" said Keith Mather, a local human rights lawyer and leader in the Democratic Party, which considered joining the march but backed out after Brigadier Gqozo declared that trespassers in his domain risked being shot.

"In their calculations they must have realized that death was one of the possibilities. They also have a degree of blameworthiness."

The Star of Johannesburg, a major newspaper that sides with the ANC more often than with the government, said in an editorial titled "Blood on All Hands" that the ANC "must have decided that the blood price was worth paying," and condemned this decision as "political extremism of the most cynical kind."

Neilson Mandela, who flew to the region to mourn the dead and press his case against the South African government, said he was "greatly surprised when he was confronted with charges that his group shared some responsibility for the deaths."

He held a rally in neighboring Kingwilliamstown that "accusations and counteraccusations have been made, some valid, others baseless," but that the shooting was unprovoked.

WORLD BRIEFS

Lithuania Pullout Is Moved Up a Year

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Russia agreed Tuesday to pull all former Soviet troops out of the Baltic state of Lithuania by the end of next August, bringing its withdrawal deadline forward by more than a year.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and the Lithuanian leader, Vytautas Landsbergis, discussed the withdrawal at talks in Moscow, and a schedule for the pullout was signed by their defense ministers, a Russian spokesman said.

He quoted Mr. Yeltsin as saying a final document was "not quite ready" but should be signed by the two leaders in about a month. There were no political obstacles to the accord, which advances the previous 1994 withdrawal deadline set by Russia to the end of August 1993, the spokesman said. Russia had said the troops could not leave earlier because there was no accommodation for soldiers to return to.

An Unusual Call for Change in Iraq

NICOSIA (AP) — A group of Iraqi intellectuals called Tuesday on the government of President Saddam Hussein to change the nation's rigid political system and pay more attention to opposition positions.

Their statement — highly unusual under Iraq's tightly controlled regime — was published in the state-run Al Jumhuriya newspaper and carried by INA, the official Iraqi press agency, which is monitored in Iraq. The statement was signed by eight Iraqis, including Wamid Nicosia. The statement was signed by eight Iraqis, including Wamid Nicosia. The statement was signed by eight Iraqis, including Wamid Nicosia.

Athens Police Halt Prestrike Protest

ATHENS (AP) — The police used tear gas to disperse construction workers protesting Tuesday in the city center on the eve of a 48-hour nationwide strike by private and public sector employees.

Strikes by employees of state-owned banks, telecommunications, postal services and the public power corporation are to be held through the week. Olympic Airways, the national carrier, said its services would not be affected by the general strike.

As part of the ongoing protests over the conservative government's austerity program and changes to the retirement system, construction workers marched to the National Economy Ministry. A police spokesman said that a large group of the workers "pushed through a police cordon and entered the building" before being expelled.

Mideast Dialogue on Rise, Bush Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush said Tuesday that "evidence is mounting" that all sides in the Arab-Israeli talks may be able to establish a lasting peace. Mr. Bush also announced that he was sending to Congress a request for \$10 billion in loan guarantees for Israel.

"Public posturing has decreased, and meaningful private dialogue has increased," Mr. Bush said at the Bush-British international convention. Mr. Bush announced last month that he would not immediately submit the legislation. Some members of Congress had insisted that Israel, not the U.S. taxpayers, pay the "risk premium" associated with completing the loan guarantees.

German Rightists Attack in 7 Cities

POTSDAM, Germany (AP) — Rightist radicals attacked refugee shelters in at least seven German towns and cities, the police said Tuesday.

Of the seven attacks reported overnight, five took place in Eastern Germany: in Schulzendorf, Quedlinburg, Anklam, Bohlen and Geisa. Two attacks took place in the West German state of North-Rhine Westphalia. No injuries were reported.

For the Record

A strong earthquake shook the southern Iranian province of Fars on Tuesday, killing at least one person and injuring 11 others, the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, reported. (AP)

Correction

Because of an editing error, an article in Tuesday's editions misinterpreted a comment by Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, a former foreign minister of Indonesia. He said that countries in the Association of South East Asian Nations had hoped that Europe would be "an important player on the world scene in both political and economic matters," helping to provide a counterbalance to the weight of the United States, Japan and China in the Asia-Pacific region.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Paris public transport authority is installing 123 condom distributing machines on its rail network. The machines, which will distribute condoms in packs of three for 10 francs (\$2.10), will be located in 30 stations of the Métro urban network and 13 suburban stations. (AFP)

Plastic cut-out police cars could be used to slow speeding motorists in Britain. The Transport Research Laboratory said experiments on a motorway in Lancashire in northwest England showed that speeding drivers slowed dramatically when they spotted a plastic patrol car propped on an observation platform. (Reuters)

The Weather



North America: Thunderstorms are possible from Boston to Washington, D.C., then rather sunny weather will be on tap for Friday and Saturday. The rest of the week will be chilly from Chicago to Toronto, but some sun will break out each day. Dallas and Houston will be hot.

Europe: Central Europe, including Paris, will have a spell of nice weather over the next few days. However, northern Europe will turn stormy later in the week. London will have pleasant weather Thursday, but Friday will turn windy and cool with showers.

Asia: Strong winds and rains are likely in eastern Japan Thursday into Friday as Typhoon Ryan passes. In Korea and western Japan, it will be comfortable with some sun. Hong Kong and Taipei will be warm with 80 to 85 F. Heavy thunderstorms in Singapore and Manila.

Table with columns for region (North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania) and weather forecasts for Today, Tomorrow, and the following day.

Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, th=thunderstorms, dr=drizzle, w=snow, ho=frost. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1992

Advertisement for The Royal Alton B.U.B. featuring a crown logo and the text "A PALACE, NOT A HOTEL". Includes contact information for Pacific Western University.

Advertisement for Pacific Western University, listing degrees (Bachelors, Masters, Doctorate) and contact details.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: "U.L.P. 150"

صحة من الامل

CAMPAIGN '92 / DISPUTING THE TRUMAN MANTLE

★ ELECTION NOTES ★

On a Few Measures, Agreeing to Agree

WASHINGTON (NYT) — As the Democratic Congress returned from its recess to complete a session noted more for scandal than lawmaking, legislators were maneuvering around President George Bush's campaign attacks while demonstrating to voters that they can enact important legislation.

The agenda is overflowing, and much will depend on the twists of the campaign. But there is a good chance that Congress and the White House can surmount election-year partisanship to enact a few substantial but less political measures, including those providing aid to cities and setting new energy conservation standards.

The predictable partisan obstacles have already arisen to complicate the confirmation of judicial nominations and the enacting of several bills on which the philosophical fault lines run wider. These include an overhaul of health-care insurance, an anti-crime bill including gun control, and guaranteed family leaves for employees.

After Mr. Bush denounced Congress at the Republican Convention as "a web of PACs, perks, privileges, parades" and attacked individual representatives by name in their districts, Democratic leaders say they are in no mood to compromise long-held principles. They have also timed for maximum political advantage the final decisions on popular bills that Mr. Bush has threatened to veto, like those on family leaves and controls on cable television rates.

But Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the House Democratic leader, said, "Even with all of the charged rhetoric from the president, there are things we have to get done and as quickly as we can."

The House and Senate are expected to settle quickly an aid package for former Soviet republics, an initiative the administration strongly supports. Congress is also expected to approve loan guarantees for Israel, emergency aid for hurricane victims in Florida and Louisiana, more aid to elementary and secondary schools and possibly a Montana wilderness-management bill.

American Dream a Candidate's Nightmare

MIAMISBURG, Ohio (LAT) — The stretch of suburbia that the political maps dub Precinct 3-B here is a gently rolling land of one- and two-story houses surrounded by well-tended lawns, beds of flowers and children on bicycles.

But for George Bush and his strategists, this small slice of the American dream is a reason for sleepless nights. It is the sort of place where the residents worry about keeping taxes low, streets safe and the problems of the nearby city of Dayton at bay.

Four years ago, Mr. Bush crushed Michael S. Dukakis among the precinct's 536 voters and won 78 percent of the vote. That sort of margin in suburban areas proved crucial for Mr. Bush, not just here in Montgomery County, Ohio, but across the country.

But economic troubles have stormed the suburbs like an invader breaching the walls, and Mr. Bush's support has plummeted. Interviews with three dozen likely voters in Montgomery County over the long Labor Day weekend just ended vividly portray how much work Mr. Bush will need to do to win back that support.

"I've voted Republican ever since I could vote, but the Republicans have done nothing but give tax breaks for the rich," said a 57-year-old housewife named David, who asked that his full name not be used because of his job as a civilian employee of the U.S. Air Force. "If Bush gets in again, he'll just do more of the same thing."

But as these voters talked in their living rooms and porches or on their lawns, their comments did reveal some openings for Mr. Bush. Although many said that they planned to support the Democratic candidate, Bill Clinton, few believed that they knew the Arkansas governor well. Much of what they do know is not positive — allegations about marital infidelity and his draft record, and his party's history of support for tax increases.

Quote-Unquote

Bill Clinton, speaking in Independence, Missouri, Harry S. Truman's hometown: "Harry Truman woke every day dedicated to doing right for the people with whom he grew up and with whom he lived, the people who worked hard, raised their kids, paid the taxes and played by the rules. Harry Truman did not wake up every morning worrying about how to lower taxes one more time on millionaires." (LAT)

Away From the Hustings

• About 300 striking Las Vegas employees staged a Labor Day sit-in demonstration outside the Frontier Hotel and Gambling Hall, blocking traffic on the famed Strip and causing 179 arrests, the police said.

• A labor dispute at a Brooklyn kosher supermarket turned violent when members of a food workers union pushed past police barricades into the store and fought nonunion workers, leaving four people injured, the police and witnesses said.

• Measures to keep juries anonymous are being considered by lawyers for the four police officers charged with violating Rodney King's civil rights to ensure that they are not intimidated by threats or fear of riots. The four officers will appear in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles Feb. 2 on charges that they violated Mr. King's civil rights during a videotaped beating after a high-speed auto chase in March 1991. The four, who have pleaded not guilty, would each face up to 10 years in prison and \$250,000 in fines if convicted.

• The death of a man who lived for 71 days after receiving a bebop's liver may not be resolved, a doctor said, for two weeks as investigators try to pinpoint the cause. The 35-year-old man, who was not identified, died Sunday as doctors tried to wean him from a respirator.

• Talks derailed between Detroit school officials and the union representing 10,500 striking teachers on Tuesday. No further negotiations were scheduled. A mediator ordered an independent review of both sides' bargaining position. In Philadelphia, 20,000 teachers reached an agreement just before their contract expired.

• A small plane carrying student sky divers crashed into a soybean field near Hickory, Illinois, minutes after taking off. All 12 people on board were killed.

• President Boris N. Yeltsin sent President George Bush his condolences for the deaths and damage resulting from the recent hurricane, the Itar-Tass press agency said Tuesday. (NYT, LAT, AP, UPI)



Not singing but campaigning in the rain were Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, at a Democratic Party rally in Independence, Missouri.

The Bush-Clinton 'I Love Harry' Show

By Robin Toner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush and Governor Bill Clinton have opened their fall campaigns with a struggle over the mantle of President Harry S. Truman: Mr. Bush said Mr. Clinton lacked the character to claim it; Mr. Clinton asserted that Mr. Bush was destroying the very middle class that Mr. Truman had helped create.

The Arkansas governor chose Mr. Truman's hometown, Independence, Missouri, for the traditional Labor Day kickoff to his campaign, presenting himself as the committed champion of "the great Ameri-

can middle class" in the Truman tradition.

He said the late president had left as a legacy "the generation of Americans who went to college because of the GI Bill, who were able to buy a home because of FHA and VA mortgages, who raised my generation with the hope and the opportunity that all things were possible." He was referring to the program enacted after World War II to help veterans get a college education and to the mortgage aid provided by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration.

In a rousing speech delivered on

the courthouse steps in a heavy rain, Mr. Clinton criticized Mr. Bush as a man who did not recognize the nation's economic suffering, its aspirations or its needs and who had no right to claim political kinship with the Democratic president from Missouri, as Mr. Bush has done in recent weeks.

"Harry Truman did not wake up every morning worrying about how to lower taxes one more time on millionaires," he declared. "Harry Truman gave the special interests hell. George Bush is giving it to you, and it's time you took your future back."

Mr. Bush, campaigning at a picnic and rally in Waukesha, Wisconsin, acknowledged that it was an uncertain time in the global economy, but he accused Mr. Clinton of trying "to scare American workers so that he can slip into office with that failed tax-and-spend policy of the past."

Mr. Bush talked of Mr. Truman's leadership traits and asserted that Mr. Clinton fell far short of them.

Opening a new line of Republi-

can attack, he declared: "Harry Truman was a man of decisiveness, not equivocation. He'd find little in common with Governor Clinton, a man who hedges or ducks on almost every tough issue."

The day's exchanges came as Mr. Clinton campaigned in Missouri and Ohio before ending the day in Connecticut and as Mr. Bush roared through Wisconsin and Michigan, all considered important swing states this fall.

The Truman debate arises in a year when voters, implicitly or explicitly, seem to be looking for plain-spoken, truth-telling leadership and when a best-selling biography of him by David McCullough is being studied by both camps.

Ross Perot evoked many comparisons to Mr. Truman earlier this year. And Mr. Bush, when his poll ratings sank this summer, began comparing himself to Mr. Truman, who in 1948 won re-election against the odds. Mr. Clinton was seeking this week to reclaim the popular memory of Mr. Truman for the Democrats.

CLINTON: Draft Record Nags

(Continued from page 1)

the facts of the draft situation. None of the facts of my story have changed."

But Mr. Clinton is now dealing with a self-inflicted wound, largely because it took him months to reveal all of what is now known about his draft record.

Not until April, two months after the issue first flared, did Mr. Clinton acknowledge that in the spring of 1969 he received a notice ordering him to report for induction.

He escaped induction because the notice arrived in England, where he was studying as a Rhodes scholar, past the deadline for reporting. When he did receive it, Mr. Clinton joined an Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit at the

University of Arkansas Law School, which provided him a student deferment even though he did not plan to enroll at the law school for another full year.

That fall, after returning to Oxford, Mr. Clinton said he decided to give up his deferment and make himself eligible for the draft. He was reclassified 1-A (eligible for induction) on Oct. 30, 1969, at a time of reduced draft calls, and escaped service when he received a high number in the first draft lottery, held in December 1969.

Asked this week if he thought there would be more things coming out, Mr. Clinton said: "Do I know what else people may say in the last eight weeks? These people want to keep pounding it. They're desperate. How can I control it?"

NAME: Few Call It a Depression

(Continued from page 1)

been fulfilled in America: very sharp contraction in economic activity. The contraction that he sees is not evident in government statistics, though their accuracy and timeliness are often questioned by economists, particularly Mr. Janeway.

"I have never seen a deterioration deepen and spread so insidiously without showing up in the data flow," he said.

The hard times that are so difficult to label began in the spring of 1989, when U.S. economic growth fell below an annual rate of 2 percent — insufficient to keep down unemployment, sustain wages and generally make people feel prosperous.

For 11 of the 13 quarters since early 1989, the gross domestic

product, grew no more than 2 percent. And in three of the quarters — from July 1990 to March 1991 — GDP shrank, which means the U.S. economy was technically in recession.

"Adjusting to the structural imbalances will take a long time," said Robert D. Reischauer, chief economist of the Congressional Budget Office, offering little comfort to people who are unemployed, underemployed or too discouraged to look for work.

"People came to use the word depression in the 1930s to mean hard times, and the hard times lasted until World War II," said Alan Binder, a Princeton University economist. "This period could also come to be called a depression, in hindsight, but I don't think it is severe enough. We need another name."

Engineering for a New Set of Needs

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Trade: An Unfair Needle

When President George Bush announced the successful negotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement last month, the text was not complete. A couple of weeks later, assembling "protectionist Democrats," he needed Bill Clinton for failing to endorse it and accused him of waffling. What Governor Clinton had said was that in principle he favors a trade agreement with Mexico: "If we have no agreement, we will continue to have manufacturing jobs go on a fast track to Mexico. . . . But it has to be the right kind of agreement. I'm reviewing it carefully, and when I have a definitive opinion I will say so."

Keep Freedom's Radios

Fifty years ago, the United States became a global radio power. "This is a voice speaking from America," promised the Voice of America's first broadcast in February 1942. "The news may be good or bad—we shall tell you the truth."

Help Save the Children

Two years ago a United Nations summit meeting devoted to children set some minimal goals for the year 2000: to reduce infant mortality by a third, to cut malnutrition among young children by half and to deliver primary education to 80 percent of the world's children. Unicef has calculated that the more prosperous nations must provide about one-third of the cost through foreign aid programs. Regrettably, appropriations are not keeping pace.

Other Comment

The Blood-Price in Cisakci
Today, the overwhelming feeling among South Africans who long for peace will be one of nausea. Sickness at the fact that more of our people have died in a hail of bullets; that there will be more funerals, more revenge attacks. Sickness at the fact that citizens are still dying because of the machinations of power-hungry politicians.

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Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Hay Whitney

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore (011) Tel: 472-7708. Telex: R538028

Editor for Africa: Rolf D. Krompholtz, 30 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 8610616. Telex: 61170

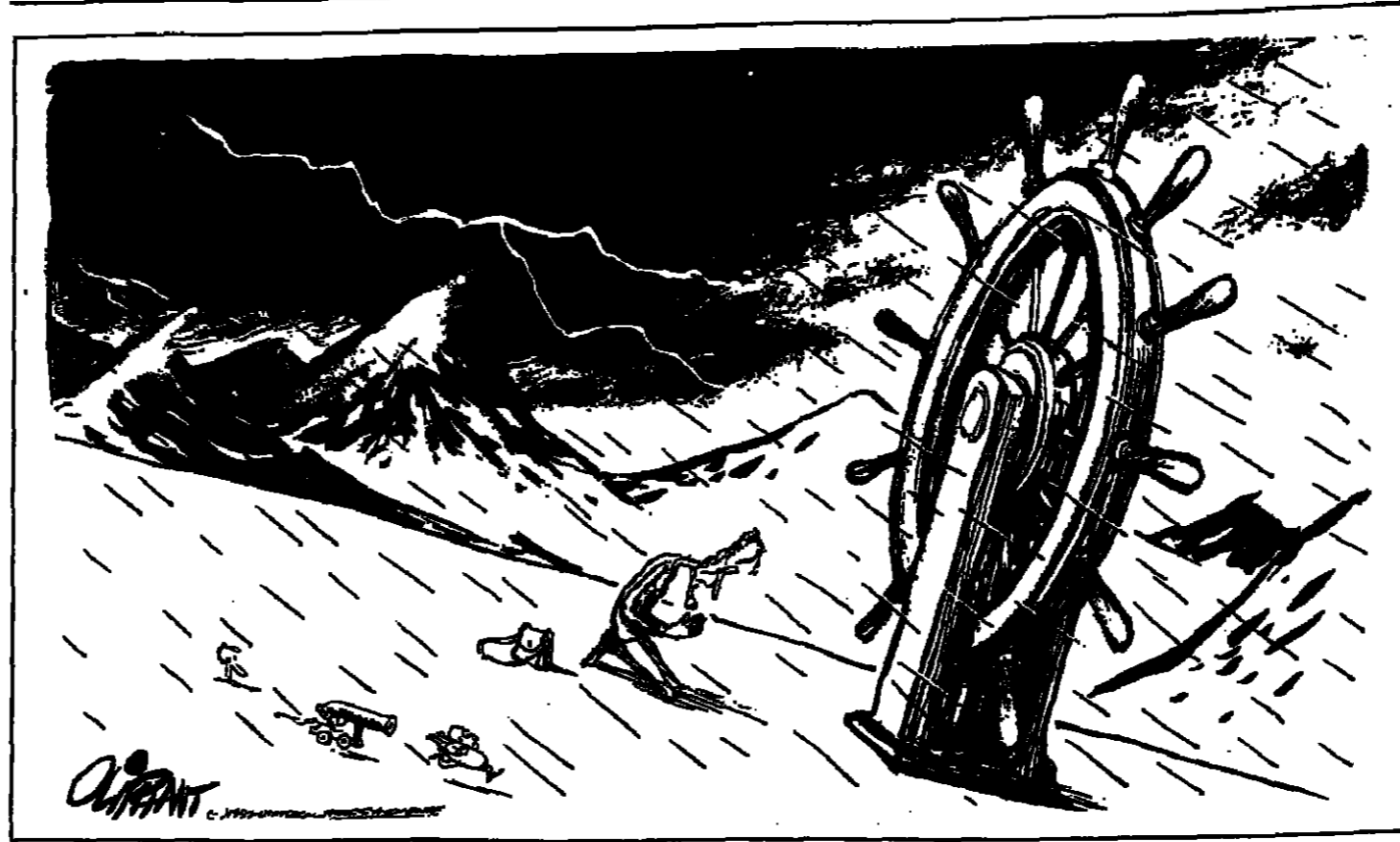
Editor for U.K.: Garry Thomas, 43 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel: 836-4812. Telex: 262029

Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 13, 10000 Frankfurt/M., Tel: (069) 726753. Telex: 416721

Pres. U.S.: Michael Cowley, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 736-5874. Telex: 471711

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Bush or Clinton, These Forces Point to Big Change

WASHINGTON — They have had some weeks now to work into their roles, and neither is entirely comfortable — or plausible. Bill Clinton plays John F. Kennedy with a Southern drawl. George Bush, even more improbably, tries to play Harry S. Truman.

But How Can They Ignore the Asians?

WASHINGTON — On both sides of the U.S. presidential campaign, a noticeable vacuum of ideas exists on the economic challenges posed by Asia. The Republicans refuse to learn anything from Japan, which in its current economic troubles is again becoming learner and teacher under its technocrats' guidance.

Both Growth and Greenery for This Good Earth

WASHINGTON — "Sustainable development" is the current catch phrase used to link free traders and environmentalists. But it masks more ideological conflict than agreement. Each side is persuaded of the moral superiority of its views, and extremists would force us to choose between a growing economy and a healthy environment.

In Bosnia, Partition Might Do

WASHINGTON — The debate over Bosnia is inflamed with historical analogies, some apt (Brennt), some not (Auschwitz). The most urgent analogy is to Iraq: If the United States can join in declaring an exclusion zone to protect Iraqi Shiites, why can't it do the same for suffering Bosnians? If it is prepared to impose its will there, why not here?

1917: Pope Interviewed

LONDON — The Daily News publishes an interview of an Albed diplomat with Pope Benedict XV. "The Papal Note, was not dictated by Austria, yet, as my intercourse with the Holy See has taught me, he has a

1892: Napoleon's Glow

BRUSSELS — The Independence Belge throws light on the question raised by M. Zola's La Débâcle, as to whether Napoleon III painted his face before going upon the battlefield of Sedan. It states that when the Emperor passed through Belgium en route from Sedan he spent the night at an hotel in Verviers. He was in a state of terrible agitation, and instead of sleeping he spent the night smoking. The next morning his hairdresser pointed out how terribly worn and pale he looked. Napoleon III, thereupon, requested the barber to rub a little rouge on his cheeks so that he might not look so terribly downcast.

1942: Vichy Warned

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition.] A stern warning that America's Flying Fortress will continue to bomb German military properties in France "at every opportunity in the future" was delivered by Pierre Laval, French Chief of Government today [Sept. 8] by S. Pincus Tuck, American Chargé d'Affaires at Vichy. This brusque rejection of Laval's protest against recent air raids topped off a day of developments which indicated that the leaders of the united nations are confident they soon will be able to open a powerful second front against Germany.

Handwritten Arabic text: لا اله الا الله

OPINION

Again They Hope to See Him Fall

By A. M. Rosenthal

LONDON — They do not like to talk about it too much, or show their hopes too plain. They have been disappointed so often. They have seen so many of their countrymen die when the hopes turned to ashes in the mouth and bitterness in the heart.

But for the first time since the United States allowed Saddam Hussein to survive after the Gulf War, Iraqi civilian rebels who use this city as one of their gathering places are beginning to believe that they can see his end in sight.

Not immediate, not inevitable, but strategically and logically in sight and achievable within a year, or less.

The reason for this new hope is that they think the chances of a large part of the Iraqi Army moving against him have become better now.

The difference, the catalyst, could be the decision by President George Bush to declare parts of southern Iraq an exclusion zone for Iraqi Shiites to protect anti-Saddam Iraqi Shiites from Iraqi bombers. In the United States those journalists and politicians who never liked any military move against Saddam Hussein naturally enough shuddered at the order.

But it strikes me as of more moment that Iraqi civilian rebels who risk their lives and freedom fighting Saddam Hussein see the decision as potentially a political and military turning point.

The United States is now playing catch-up ball with Iraq, demanding a few of the prices that should have been

imposed when Mr. Saddam lost the war.

But with no-fly orders in the north, to help protect the Kurds, and in the south for the Shiites, with teams of inspectors moving about the country, trade internationally controlled, Iraq is no longer a sovereign state.

The Iraqi civilian rebels hope that particular reality will now take hold in

ON MY MIND

the army — and the knowledge that under Mr. Saddam the wreckage that was Iraq cannot be repaired.

Iraqi rebels do not expect effective coups to center in Baghdad. Saddam Hussein has shown that in Baghdad his massive intelligence corps and his military bodyguard divisions can strangle a coup before it gets started.

But relative safety from Saddam increases with distance from Baghdad. Basra in the south and Mosul in the north, already stirring with anti-Saddam hatred, are more likely to see military rebellion against him.

Separately, representatives of the two main rebel populations in Iraq (the non-Arab Kurdish Muslims and Iraqi Arab Shiites) ask the same things from the West: to follow through politically on the exclusion zone.

They ask for some of the blocked Iraqi funds to buy weapons, medicines

and communication equipment. They ask for steady political and economic pressures, including step-by-step withdrawal of recognition from Baghdad.

The purpose would be not only to damage Saddam at once but to show the army officers that sooner or later he will have to go and that sooner will mean less bloodshed — including their own. Also, the officers will have to be convinced that if they mutiny the United States will not show them what it showed Iraqi civilian rebels who rose — its back.

Some of Washington's Middle Eastern allies fear that the exclusion-zone orders could lead to a breakup of Iraq. It is not Iraq's future they worry about but their own — the idea that contagious breakaway thoughts could spread to their own minorities.

The Turks, the staunchest of America's Muslim allies, have a large Kurdish population. Turkey fears correctly that Turkish Kurdish Marxist terrorists might demand a separate state. But Ankara plays into their hands by harsh military action not just against the small terrorist movement but against whole Kurdish towns in Turkey.

Assuaging Turkey's legitimate fears is a problem that Iraqi Kurds who say they want close relations with Turkey will have to deal with — they and the United States. But there is a bigger one, for all Iraqi rebels. It lies in their very hope of an army rebellion. Won't that lead to a military dictatorship replacing Saddam's?



Yes, they say, it could happen. Once, when American forces were in Iraq, the United States might have been able to prevent a military dictatorship as it did in Germany and Italy after World War II. Now it is a risk.

If it happens, they say, we shall see what we can do about that. But unless Saddam goes, there is nothing for us no future, no life. Do you have a better plan — risk-free?

The New York Times.

The U.S. Media Addiction May Be Beginning to Fade

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — There are 8,760 hours in a 365-day year. Adolescents, according to the folklore, spend most of that time thinking or dreaming about sex. Adults have other, although not necessarily more interesting, demands on their time.

Adjusting for vacations, weekends, holidays and illnesses, the average full-time American worker in the course of a year puts in about 1,824 hours at the job. Sleep, at 7.5 hours a night, accounts for 2,737 hours.

The largest share of his time, however, is claimed by the "media" — 3,256 hours a year, or about nine hours a day. This

life will move forward until we actually rethink, redescribe and reinterpret what journalism is: not the science or information of our culture but its poetry and conversation.

I am not sure I understand what he is saying. Not all of us can or necessarily ought to be minstrels, poets, troubadours or conversationalists. But it is obvious from the Veronis, Suhler data that he is right in one sense — newspapers, books and magazines are now marginal claimants on people's time and attention, occasional voices in the noise of the crowd. The marketplace is saying that other "media" occupy the large spaces in our lives.

It is also obvious that the politicians this year — Bill Clinton and Al Gore, in particular — understand that there may be more effective ways than an hour on "Meet the Press" to get into the heads and hearts of Americans.

Governor Clinton does a saxophone recital on a television talk show. Senator Gore evokes Elvis Presley in his acceptance speech. The TV character Murphy Brown is the year's new political icon. The Walter Lippmanns and James Restons of journalism once commanded audiences with the great figures of public affairs, who now pander to CNN.

The Public Broadcasting Service, the most "scientific" and information-driven medium in the television wasteland, struggles against MTV and "Entertainment Tonight" to maintain a 2 percent share of the prime-time minutes.

Its blood cousin, National Public Radio, attracts only 10,000 of the 2.5 million teenagers tuned in at any time to the radio spectrum.

There is erosion in the audience for the evening news, as offered by the major networks. General Electric, owner of NBC, contemplates the sale of its money-losing news division to an independent syndicator. Newspapers remain profitable, but their audience share has declined steadily for three decades.

The news magazines are reinventing themselves in fits and starts.

Our understanding of these changes is limited. The new media world was never planned; it came upon us largely through technological mutations and unforeseen opportunity. We don't know where it is headed, whether journalism and public life will move forward under its influence or will undergo greater trivialization.

The historical data from Veronis, Suhler contain a very faint suggestion that we Americans are entering a withdrawal phase in their addiction to the media.

We gave them 59 fewer hours of our time on earth last year than in 1986. This may reflect more discriminating standards of consumption.

On the other hand, it could be the cumulative result of these many years of sleep deprivation.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

U.S. Campaign: 'Grabbing at the Green' and Other Issues

George Will's statement that Al Gore's "particular [environmental] ideas... have no constituency" ("Al Gore Grabs at the Green," *Opinion*, Sept. 3) seems peculiar in light of the surge in Bill Clinton's popularity after Mr. Clinton, the Democratic presidential candidate, picked Senator Gore as his running-mate.

Perhaps the greatest contribution of the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro was that environmentalism is no longer a liberal cause but an ineluctable imperative. Mr. Will maintains that there is no scientific consensus on global warming. Henry Kendall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the other hand, has this to say: "We, the great majority of us here being Nobel Prize winners, have had it up to here with quibbling over scientific principles. Once and for all, we want to say to everybody that we are headed for a catastrophe and this must be made known."

EMILY LODGE, Paris.

The environment does need preservation, but the issue is greater than the spotted owl. How can others tell Brazil that it cannot make a profit from its natural resources? The United States,

through the United Nations, needs to help reforest and replant the plains of the world. Assemble the experts on air and water quality and set international standards. Then set reasonable time goals for achievement of the standards. The current administration may have been switched down the wrong track, but joining the Democrats would be getting on the wrong train.

PAUL C. RUEBENACKER, Wyckoff, New Jersey.

President George Bush talks in rosy terms about "providing for the future" and moving the country forward. I am an American, 26, a university graduate, and I have a good professional job. But I can't afford health insurance and the prospect of owning a house is a dream. Politics may just be a thing you do at election time, Mr. Bush, but last time around you didn't keep your promises. You say you care, but I'm still waiting.

BRENT ANDERSON, Hong Kong.

The suggestion by the Republican Party chairman, Rich Bond, that if Bill Clinton were elected president, "Jane Fonda would be sleeping at the White

House as the guest of honor at a state dinner for Fidel Castro," showed how far removed from today's world he and his party have become.

WOLF OPPENHEIMER, Asona, Switzerland.

When I read of George Bush's idiotic postures about the word God in the Republican platform, I am reminded of a cynical children's rhyme that goes: "God's on my side / Just we two / And we turn / Our backs on you."

DENNIS R. WIER, Zurich.

I have only one word in response to "Kindly Stop This Nonsense About Divine Partisanship" (*Opinion*, Aug. 28) by William Safire: Amen!

KATHY ZIEMER, Paris.

I am appalled by the decision heaped upon American working women by prominent Republicans, especially Marilyn Quayle and Barbara Bush.

Both men and women are marrying later, and single women must work to support themselves. For most married women, stagnant real wages coupled with the ever-increasing cost of living require

that they work in order to maintain their families' standard of living. Women also head millions of single-parent families and are their children's primary or solitary source of income. Insulting characterizations of working women by the Republican candidates' wives make it clear that they are ignorant of the world in which most Americans live.

CAROLINE LOVELACE, London.

The shifting poll results say not so much about the presidential candidates as about the voting (rather the polled) population. How fickle we Americans are! For one, would not answer a poll until Nov. 3, when it counts. Maybe then the candidates would deal with the issues and not what makes numbers move.

RAYMOND J. MACEK, Jakarta.

Competition in the Air

In response to the editorial "Good News in the Air" (July 25):

Air rights are a national asset, the use of which confers certain entitlements, obligations and responsibilities. The financial obligations of successfully oper-

ating as a scheduled carrier are immense, and the planning and investment necessary are significant.

American dog-eat-dog competition in commercial aviation may have created a limited gain for consumers, but even that is short-sighted. Wrecking the industry is not in America's long-term interests, either consumer or business. The editorialist's call for greater foreign competition is misguided, because America's commercial aviation represents much more than a consumer product. The great airlines of the world — Lufthansa, Swissair, Cathay Pacific — provide both a good and varied service and reap a reasonable profit for doing so. They avoid an American-style free-for-all because they know it bleeds, rather than bolsters, competitors.

WEBSTER O'BRIEN, Hong Kong.

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Europe's Police Cast the Net Ever Wider

By Jeffrey Stalk
Special to the Herald Tribune

THE HAGUE — When the police in Czechoslovakia arrested a man earlier this year who they believed had murdered nine women in Bratislava, they wanted more evidence.

They discovered that the suspect had spent two weeks in the Netherlands and a month in Germany in 1990. In an atmosphere of post-Cold War cooperation, the Czechs asked their Dutch and German counterparts for help.

The Amsterdam police traced a watch confiscated from the man's mother to a 56-year-old woman who had been sexually assaulted and murdered in Amsterdam in September 1990. German investigators linked the

man with three unsolved killings in their country.

By sharing information, the Czechs got the evidence they needed to help keep the man behind bars, and Dutch and German investigators were able to close the books on four unsolved murders.

With the fall of the Iron Curtain, the long arm of the law has become even longer, stretching into corners of Europe it could not reach before.

East European police officers, who once viewed their Western counterparts with suspicion and mistrust, have become allies of the West in the war on crime.

Former Communist countries have turned to the United States and Western Europe for new equipment and training. They, in turn, have been able to supply Western investigators with intelligence, especially in the areas of narcotics trafficking and local organized crime.

"Everyone realizes that it is in the common interest of the East and the West to fight together against crime," said Richard Weyenburg, deputy head of the narcotics bureau of the CRI, the Dutch office of Interpol.

Mr. Weyenburg said that Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia and countries from the former Soviet Union were eager to work with Western police agencies.

Former East Bloc countries that were not already members of Interpol have joined.

While officials emphasize that some joint investigations were possible under the old Communist governments, no one disputes the

fact that cooperation between the two sides has never been better.

Much of the new-found cooperation has centered on training and equipping police departments of former Iron Curtain countries to reach the standards of their Western colleagues. Law enforcement agents in the Netherlands say that agents in the East Europeans are in need of everything from radios and police cars to fax machines and computers.

Many Western countries, including the United States, Britain and Germany, have established agreements and training programs with former Soviet bloc countries.

Britain and the former Soviet Union signed an agreement in 1988 to work together in fighting drug trafficking. It led to the first major East-West police operation — the "Perestroika Bus" — in 1989, in which British and Russian customs officers broke up a gang smuggling marijuana into Britain via Moscow.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has held at least three training seminars in Russia and one in the Baltic republics to teach the police there the skills and techniques necessary to mount major investigations.

Additionally, police officials from the European Community have formed a group to assess the equipment and training needs of the East and to design programs for modernizing the various police departments. They are working closely with representatives of the United Nations Drug Control Program in Vienna.

Such law enforcement harmony was unthinkable during the bleak

days of the Cold War. But it is not only the fall of communism that has brought the two sides together; Eastern Europe is struggling with a drug problem that it can no longer hide.

Narcotics agents say that with the opening of borders in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Bloc countries have become important links in the chain for drugs coming from the Far East and South America into Western Europe.

A U.S. drug agency official said that narcotics traffickers are using couriers to transport heroin from Southeast Asia into Europe, via airports in Eastern Europe.

"They use airports on the East side where they figure there is weak customs surveillance," the official said. The drugs are then smuggled overland into Western Europe.

"It is only a short step before a transit country becomes a user country," Mr. Weyenburg warned. "The Communist governments used to deny that there was a drug problem in Eastern Europe. Now these countries are admitting that they have one, and are asking for our assistance."

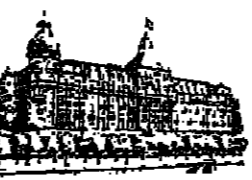
In return for training and equipment, East European police have been able to furnish the West with dossiers on local criminals who have taken advantage of new freedoms to expand their activities into Western Europe and the United States.

The Russian police have been particularly helpful in providing U.S. agents with information on ethnic Russian gangs involved in drug smuggling and racketeering in New York and Los Angeles.

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Taiwan and Russia to Open Missions

TAIPEI — Taiwan and Russia agreed to exchange permanent missions Tuesday despite expected protests from China.

Deputy Foreign Minister John Chang said details of the exchange were completed after President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia last week approved an agreement signed by Mr. Chang and an adviser to Mr. Yeltsin in June.

The adviser, Oleg I. Lobov, who was a deputy prime minister of the former Soviet Union and is now chairman of Mr. Yeltsin's experts council, will head the Russian mission, to be called the Moscow-Taipei Economic and Cultural Coordination Commission, Mr. Chang said. Mr. Chang will head the Taipei mission.

Taiwan will open offices in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Vladivostok, and Russia will establish them in Taipei and Kaohsiung, Mr. Chang said. The offices will be technically private since the coun-

tries do not have diplomatic relations, but they will issue visas and the personnel will have diplomatic privileges, Mr. Chang said.

The agreement, a diplomatic victory for Taiwan, comes after an embarrassing defeat last month, when South Korea, Taiwan's last political ally in Asia, switched its diplomatic recognition to Beijing.

Taipei and Beijing both claim to be the legitimate government of all China. The Nationalists fled to Taiwan in 1949 after losing a civil war to the Communist forces in mainland China. Beijing regards Taiwan as a renegade province and refuses to maintain relations with other governments that recognize Taiwan.

Russia, which recognizes Beijing, has made it clear that it would not sell any jet fighters to Taiwan, Mr. Chang said. A decision by the United States last week to sell F-16 fighter jets to Taiwan has seriously strained U.S.-Chinese ties. Mr. Chang said Mr. Lobov

would lead a trade delegation to Taipei later this month to discuss the details of the missions. They will also discuss establishing air links and awarding contracts under a plan by the Nationalist government to spend \$300 billion on infrastructure projects in Taiwan.

Mr. Chang said Taiwan did not make any loan commitments to Russia but may consider doing so if the trade delegation makes the request.

Taiwan expects to establish similar relationships with Ukraine and Belarus, other republics of the former Soviet Union, Mr. Chang said. In February, Taiwan set up consulates with Latvia, a level of official relations just below formal diplomatic recognition. (AP, Reuters)

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Rejected Over AIDS in His Family, a Baptist Minister Confronts Pain of Prejudice

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Scott Allen was, in every particular, the ideal Baptist.

He was a minister with a lovely family, and he had dedicated his life to the church. His father and grandfather were ministers. His father, the Reverend Jimmie Allen, was president of the Southern Baptist Convention, with 17 million members, until 1979.

But now Mr. Allen's bond with his church, and with his whole past life, has been shattered.

Five times he and his family were discouraged from attending Baptist churches because his wife and two children were infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

Mr. Allen, 36, does not have HIV. His wife became infected from a blood transfusion during a pregnancy in 1982, before blood was screened for the virus. Since then, she and her infant son, Bryan, have died from AIDS. The older son, Matthew, now 10, has survived. Both sons were infected in their mother's womb.

What Mr. Allen learned about intolerance since 1985, when he first found that his wife and children had HIV, has wounded him and sent him outside the fold to look for solace. His anger has subsided only gradually, and flashes of it can still be seen in conversation.

"My case proves that you don't have to be gay to be kicked out," he said. "I used to see bumper stickers in Dallas that said, 'You're Welcome in Our Church.' Every time I saw one I got angry and felt like using them for false advertising."

Eventually, he stopped trying to find a welcoming church, quit his ministry and began to work on projects for the Christian Life Commission, an educational body of the General Baptist Convention of Texas. In 1989 Congress appointed him to the National Commission on AIDS, which advises the federal government on AIDS policy.

Until now, Mr. Allen kept quiet about the details of his family's odyssey through the realms of prejudice, their struggle with AIDS and their rejection by the churches. His wife, Lydia, asked him not to speak openly about

their trouble while she was alive. She was 38 when she died of AIDS in February in Dallas.

One of his jobs with the Christian Life Commission from 1985 to 1990 was to find churches that would accept people with AIDS into their congregations. He sometimes succeeded, especially with adults and especially when those who were infected were willing to go into the church quietly.

But he said, "I have never found day care for my son, not one center or church that could accept him if other parents knew" of his infection.

A minister suggested that Matthew could come to Sunday school if his infection was kept secret and if Mr. Allen sat in the room, too, to take care of his son should anything happen.

Another minister suggested that Sunday school sessions could be taped so his son could see them without actually having to be with the other children.

Mr. Allen's story raises painful questions about religion and AIDS, and about the gap that can sometimes separate word and deed in religion.

There is virtually no disagreement in principle among churches and synagogues in America. Most teach that church members should receive each other with unconditional love and caring — even if they are ill, and even if they are unrepentant sinners.

A Washington clergyman, the Reverend Kenneth South of the Church of Christ, who is director of the AIDS National Interfaith Network, said it was important to recognize that outside government, the churches are society's greatest source of help to people with AIDS. He has a list of 1,000 separate AIDS relief and education programs run by churches across the country.

But the effort in the churches did get started slowly, he said, and it is still a person-by-person, day-by-day effort, coming almost entirely from individual ministers and their churches rather than from the moral guidance at the top of any religious denomination.

The Reverend Travis Berry, a former pastor who is now a professor at Baylor University in Waco, Texas, advises churches on how to handle situations in which someone infected with AIDS asks to join the church.

At most, he said, 25 percent of the churches in the United States have begun to deal with the issue of AIDS.

"That beats the heck out of the 1 percent or less of a few years ago," Mr. Berry said. "People at least realize there is a problem now, though I am still very concerned about the fact that churches still haven't belied up to the bar, so to speak. They still are not out of denial."

The problem begins with the confusion over proper attitudes. The churches of most denominations condemn homosexual behavior. This sends a confusing message not only to gay people with AIDS, but also to church members confronting the issue, theologians from several denominations said.

Rejection is prompted by fear of the disease, fear of homosexuals and fear of drug users. Even when church members do begin to take care of those with AIDS, Mr. Allen said, often it is with the motive of "curing" them of their homosexuality.

"In practice, the love and acceptance are not unconditional," he said. "There are strings attached."

In 1985, when Mr. Allen learned that his wife and children had HIV, he was a minister at the First Christian Church in Colorado Springs. Though he himself was not infected, he said, he was asked by the pastor, the Reverend Warren Hile, to leave his ministry.

Mr. Hile did not return telephone calls asking for comment about the incident.

A few days after Mr. Hile and other church members asked him to step down, Mr. Allen said, he took his family and drove out of Colorado Springs in the middle of the night, heading home to Texas. He was fearful and angry, he said, at both God and man.

At first he blamed the gay in San Francisco, where the transfusion took place. Mr. Allen recalled, "That is completely illogical because transfusions take place everywhere, and there is nothing to say that the infected blood came from a gay man. But I felt that angry at first. I kept saying to myself: 'I'm innocent! I didn't do anything!'"

For a year, he said, he could not bring himself to talk to his brother, who is a homosexual.

Mr. Allen said that on the day his wife became infected he had taught Sunday school class, went to the home of a sick child, preached a sermon, and taught class again in the evening.

"My wife had a seizure on the way home," he said. "They say that God will bless your life if you live in Him. But I lost everything. What is this blessing stuff? What is the meaning of innocence and guilt?"

The shocks continued as friends stopped calling him. His second son, Bryan, died not long after the family returned to Texas. He was seven months old. Mr. Allen said he held Bryan as he died and placed the boy's body in a small coffin beside the hospital bed. He remembers vividly the next moment:

"Bryan's head was over to the side, and the funeral director reached out to straighten it in the casket. But he stopped and drew back. He said, 'Would you mind moving your son's head for me?' That stung."

But at the same time he had a small epiphany, one that began to make his anger dissolve.

"When Bryan died in my arms," he said, "I realized that it was the virus that died, not Brian." His anger at gay people began to fade, he said, adding, "I realized then that I was dealing with a virus, not with people."

For others, that realization has been difficult. On returning to the Dallas area he asked the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Arlington, the Reverend Charles Wade, to accept him and his wife into the church and their children into Sunday school.

Mr. Wade, who is a friend of the Allen family, said he would make discreet inquiries among some of the younger, more progressive parents to see how they felt. The parents refused to go along, he said, and told him they would pull their children out of school if Matthew came.

Later, Mr. Wade raised money to help pay Mr. Allen's salary on the AIDS project at the Christian Life Commission. "We are proud of that," Mr. Wade said. "We did help him — just not as much as we should have."

At another church, the Travis Avenue Baptist Church in the Fort Worth area where Mr. Allen and his family was living, the pastor at the time was the Reverend Joel Gregory, who has since become known nationwide as the pastor of the flagship of fundamentalist Baptist churches, the First Baptist Church in Dallas. President George Bush has consulted him, and went to that church last month, when the Republican convention was being held in Houston.

"Brother Joel knew of my situation, knew my family

and even visited my house for a minute when my son Bryan died," Mr. Allen said. "But he offered no help at all. Not a call, not a word."

When asked about the situation last week Mr. Gregory replied, "I don't remember it." He said all people were welcome in his church.

Several other times, Mr. Allen said, he sought to join churches and have his son openly attend Sunday school, and several times he was rebuffed.

But at one church, the Richardson East Church of Christ, the pastor, the Reverend Larry James, was disturbed enough by the situation that he quickly resolved to make new policy.

"There was a lot of paranoia, of unnecessary, irrational fear," Mr. James said. "I asked myself, 'What are we getting into here?' It's like a family secret that turns into illness and paralysis for the whole family. I mean, here we have a group of people who claim to be Christians, a person who has always followed Christ comes and is rejected — that's news," he said.

Mr. James quickly educated himself and his congregation on the issues of AIDS, bringing in doctors and others to talk about the disease.

He notified all parents that the day care center would be considered an "HIV positive zone" where children attending may or may not be infected with the virus. Everyone would be treated the same, he said.

Mr. Allen has left the organized church, at least for now, and is searching for a spiritual path that is more open and accepting at its base.

"I was taught that once you were saved, you were always saved," he said. "Once you gave your life to Jesus, your life would be blessed. All that was important to me in life was God and my church and my family. My family was taken from me, my church turned its back on me, and I felt as if God did, too."

"Then people said to me that I must have never been saved in the first place, or I am just wandering in the wilderness, and will return to the fold," he continued. "That discredits who I am now, and the journey I am on. I have forever lost who I am."

Mr. Allen said he now sometimes feels closer to people whom he formerly condemned than to people he linked arms with at church.

Japanese Cabinet Denies Taking Bribes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Most of the Japanese cabinet went on record Tuesday to deny having accepted political funds from the Sagawa Kyubin trucking firm, which is at the center of a damaging corruption scandal.

One after the other, 17 cabinet ministers stood up before an upper house legal committee to deny links to the firm, which is suspected of paying cash to help it expand its business in a strictly regulated sector.

The only three ministers who did not testify before the committee were out of the country.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who has already denied involvement in the Sagawa affair, did not attend the session. His absence, however, is not regarded as unusual.

The scandal already has claimed

a prominent victim, Shin Kanemaru, Japan's most powerful politician, who stepped down late last month as vice president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Mr. Kanemaru admitted that he had accepted 500 million yen (\$4 million) from the firm.

In a new allegation on Tuesday, the Sankei Shimbun newspaper reported that Hiroasazu Watanabe, the president of the trucking company had told prosecutors that he gave 500 million yen to Mr. Kanemaru not only in 1989 as he previously confessed, but also the following year, in 1990.

His departure was followed by the resignation of Kiyoshi Kaneko as governor of Niigata prefecture in the north following reports that he took 300 million yen in Sagawa funds.

Newspapers have linked three former prime ministers as well as two members of the Miyazawa cabinet — Transport Minister Keiwa Okuda and Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe — to the affair.

Mr. Okuda, who has repeatedly denied involvement, told the committee that he was acquainted with some Sagawa executives but denied that they had given him any cash contributions.

He said he had filed libel suits against a newspaper that reported that he had taken Sagawa money. "I expect the authorities will clear up the matter," he added.

Mr. Watanabe said he had met Sagawa's top executives on several occasions and that his aides may have sold Sagawa some tickets to his political fund-raising parties.

"I am not sure whether my office sold party tickets to Sagawa, because it was something that hap-

pened in the past," Mr. Watanabe told the committee. He said he never took political donations from the firm.

Several former senior Sagawa executives have been charged or are being investigated for extending shady loans and loan guarantees worth hundreds of billions of yen to dozens of smaller companies, some with alleged ties to organized crime.

Some of the money was siphoned off and delivered to politicians in the form of political donations, although few bothered to declare the contributions.

Under Japan's Political Funds Control Law, politicians must report donations of over 1 million yen. Although offenders risk only a token 300,000 yen fine, they are expected to resign from government and party posts in a show of remorse.

(Reuters, AFP)

AMERICAN TOPICS

An Outdated Notion, That Calamine Lotion

Generations of mothers painted their children's rashes and mosquito bites with calamine lotion. Its color matched your skin only if you had the complexion of a pink plaster flamingo, and it dried into an unattractive chalky powder.

Now, the Los Angeles Times reports, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has ruled that the lotion's main components — a mixture of zinc oxide and ferric oxide — are useless for relieving pain and itching.

"What about all those years that we perpetuated the big lie of childhood with our own kids," the newspaper lamented, "smearing calamine all over them when they came home with a rash from poison oak or some other creepy-crawly condition?"

An FDA spokeswoman said flaky. "It's never been shown to be effective." But at least one manufacturer is carrying on, having added an unspecified ingredient with analgesic properties. But the FDA predicted that calamine lotion will eventually become the dinosaur of dermatology.

Short Takes
Americans are drinking stronger coffee after generations of swallowing weak and watery brews that Florence Fabricant of The New York Times calls "90-cups-to-the-pound weaklings."

The European tradition of espresso bars is taking hold in the United States. Specialty coffees — dark-roasted for strength and more expensive than supermarket brands — now account for 20 percent of all coffee sold for home use and are expected to reach 50 percent in 10 to 15 years.

What if they gave an election and nobody voted? It happened in Duxton, Alabama, population 300. Not only that, nobody even ran. The deadline for filing nomi-

nations for mayor and the five-member town council came and went without any applicants; the Aug. 25 election day also passed unnoticed. Alabama law provides a remedy: in the absence of candidates, the governor appoints new officeholders, and there have been plenty of applicants since the town's collective absentee-mindedness attracted media attention from all over the country.

A year after Pan American World Airways went into bankruptcy and moved to Florida, its namesake tower on Park Avenue is getting a new logo. "Couldn't they just leave the sign up and take the building down?" asked Robert A.M. Stern, an architect. He and many other New Yorkers have long objected that the Pan Am tower, erected in 1963, blocks the vistas up and down Park Avenue. The 15-foot (4.5-meter) letters near the top that spell out "Pan Am" will give way to an equally large sign that says "Met Life."

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has owned the 58-story building since 1981. The skyscraper is not being renamed

the Met Life Building, at least not officially, since the insurance firm already has its headquarters in the Met Life Tower farther downtown. A spokesman said, "I think New Yorkers will ultimately make up their own minds as to what they call the building."

Over protests and a lawsuit, Glassboro State College in New Jersey has renamed itself Rowan College as a tribute to Henry Rowan, 68, an industrialist, and his wife, Betty. In July Mr. Rowan announced a \$100 million gift to the college, the largest ever given to an American public college or university and second only to the \$105 million given 13 years ago to Emory University, a private institution in Atlanta.

Candlestick Park, home — at least for now — of baseball's San Francisco Giants, is notorious for wind, fog and frosty, even in midsummer. Rich Donnelly, a coach of the Pittsburgh Pirates, says, "It's like playing a game on an aircraft carrier in the North Atlantic."

Arthur Higbee



BRAZIL AWAITS — President Fernando Collor de Mello and his wife, Rosane, attending a military parade marking Independence Day. Calls for Mr. Collor's resignation in connection with a corruption scheme continued to strengthen.

Henry Ephron Is Dead, Screenwriter Was 81

New York Times Service

Henry Ephron, 81, whose work as a playwright, screenwriter and producer spanned three decades, died Sunday at the Motion Picture Hospital in Los Angeles. His daughter, the writer Nora Ephron, said that he died of natural causes.

Mr. Ephron's films, written in tandem with his wife, Phoebe, who died in 1971, were from the Hollywood era of feel-good scripts and glamorous stars.

The Ephrons were best known for "The Desk Set," which starred Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. Their other films included "What Price Glory," with James Cagney; "Daddy Long Legs," which starred Fred Astaire; "The Jackpot," with James Stewart; and "Captain Newman, M.D.," for which they were nominated for an Academy Award for best screenplay adaptation.

Mr. Ephron also produced a number of films, including "Carousel" and "The Best Things in Life Are Free."

After his wife's death, he wrote a memoir, "We Thought We Could Do Anything," published in 1973, about their life together in Hollywood. Mel Gussow, writing in The New York Times, called the book "as much a love story as a memoir."

Senator Quentin Burdick, North Dakota Democrat

FARGO, North Dakota (AP) —

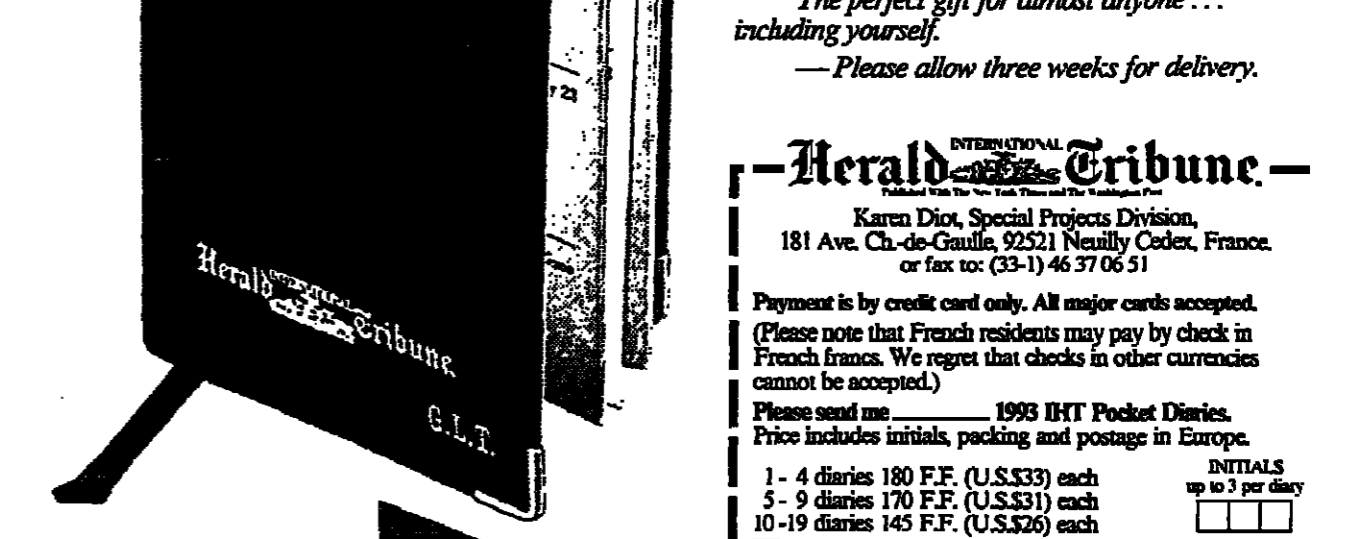
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Uzbek President Warns Of Central Asian Strife

Readers

MOSCOW — The Uzbek leader, Islam A. Karimov, warned Tuesday that former Soviet Central Asia could erupt in violence after the fall of President Rakhman Nabiyev of Tajikistan, and he urged the United Nations to help the Iran-Tass news agency reported.

Mr. Karimov, whose own position would be threatened by a spread of unrest from Tajikistan, said he was alarmed by the heavy flow of arms into Tajikistan from Afghanistan.

"Central Asia must not be allowed to become a new seat of tension and a target of geopolitical ambitions," Mr. Karimov said in an appeal to the United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali.

"External forces wish to sow and nurture seeds of national strife and political and civil confrontation," he said.

Mr. Karimov, like Mr. Nabiyev a former Communist apparently reluctant to embrace radical change,

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AIRLINES

LEGAL NOTICE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA V. BCCI HOLDINGS (LUXEMBOURG), S.A. BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL S.A. BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL (OVERSEAS) LIMITED INTERNATIONAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

CRIMINAL NUMBER 91-0655 (JHG)

Defendants

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

Notice is hereby given that on July 29, 1992, in the above-captioned case, the Honorable Joyce Hens Green, United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, entered an Order condemning and forfeiting the following properties to the United States of America:

Second Supplemental List of Forfeited Property

Table with columns: Account No., Account Name, Approx. Balance. Lists various bank accounts and investments from entities like Bank of California Corp., Bank of New York, Bear Stearns & Co., Inc., etc.

The Order of Forfeiture having been entered, the United States hereby gives notice of its intention to dispose of each of the forfeited properties in such manner as the Attorney General of the United States may direct...

The petition shall be signed by the petitioner under penalty of perjury and shall identify the particular property or properties in which the petitioner claims a legal right, title or interest...

A hearing on the petition shall, to the extent practicable and consistent with the interests of justice, be held within thirty (30) days of the filing of the petition...

Your petition must be filed with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in Criminal No. 91-0655 (JHG) at the following address:

3rd and Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001

Furthermore, you must serve the United States Department of Justice with your petition at the following address:

Asset Forfeiture Office P.O. Box 27322, Central Station Washington, D.C. 20038

And you should mail a copy of the petition to counsel for court-appointed fiduciaries as follows: Michael Nussbaum, Esq. Nussbaum & Wild

IF YOU FAIL TO FILE A PETITION TO ASSERT YOUR RIGHT, TITLE OR INTEREST IN THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY, WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS OF THIS NOTICE, YOUR RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THIS PROPERTY SHALL BE LOST AND FORFEITED TO THE UNITED STATES...

Arrests in Jordan Linked to Stockpiling of Arms

By Ihsan A. Hijazi New York Times Service BEIRUT — The arrest in Jordan of a number of Muslim fundamentalists, including two members of parliament, has provided indications that the militants have been stockpiling weapons for a campaign to thwart a possible agreement by the Palestine Liberation Organization for self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip...

Laith Shbeilat, with possessing and transporting firearms, Jordanian security officials were quoted by Arab radio as saying on Monday. Another Islamic member of parliament, Yacoub Qarrash, was arrested on Aug. 26 on suspicion of possessing explosives...

members have been under arrest in Jordan for several weeks after they were caught carrying firearms. The group said in a letter published Monday in the Lebanese daily Al Hayat that the weapons were not for use in Jordan but that the arrested men were planning to smuggle them across the border into the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Al Hayat said in a dispatch from Jordan that investigators had found evidence linking the arrested fundamentalists to Iran and to the hard-line Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmed Jibril. Muslim fundamentalists have been receiving military training at Mr. Jibril's guerrilla camps in Syria...

Dome of the Rock to Regain Its Original Brilliance

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Jerusalem's most distinctive landmark, the gold-colored Dome of the Rock, is undergoing an expensive facelift, and, as with most things in this city, the work involves religion, politics, and an occasional dispute.

The problem with the 1,300-year-old shrine is that, for all its splendor, it leaks — and rather badly at that, says Issam Awad, an architect in charge of the renovation project for the Waqf, the committee responsible for Islamic holy places here.

It is not for luxury's sake that real gold is being introduced, Mr. Awad insisted. Rather, he said, it is an unavoidable concession to an age of mass tourism, video cameras and picture postcards.

"The problem with the copper is that oxidation will turn it a dull brown, and that is not desirable," he said. "The idea that this is a golden dome has been imprinted in people's minds since the 1960s, not just here but around the world. This color is what gives it its sense of dominance."

"Sometimes," he added, "when you are attempting an act of conservation, you have to keep in mind that you're sacrificing things for the people and not for yourself."

For most visitors to Jerusalem, regardless of faith, the Dome is an inspiring whirl of intricate tiles, color and geometry, and it is perhaps the city's most instantly recognizable monument. It dominates the elevated Haram al Sharif, the Noble Sanctuary in Arabic and one of Islam's holiest places, known to Jews as the Temple Mount, the site of the destroyed First and Second Temples.

Ultimately, Jordan prevailed, to the relief of most Palestinians, who sided with Iraq in the Gulf War and who generally hold Fahd in low esteem. Money was an issue, however, and Hussein is reported by the Jordanian press to have sold a country house in England to raise more than \$8 million for the project.

Politics and religion can collide alongside the Dome as well, as they did disastrously in October 1990, when Israeli police officers clashed with Palestinian protesters, a battle that ended with at least 17 Palestinians being shot to death. Pockmarks from police bullets remain on several marble outer tiles that ring the shrine.

Muslims believe that Mohammed ascended to Heaven from the rock under the Dome. Many centuries earlier, on that exact spot, Abraham is said to have prepared to

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Wolfgang Schöne and Peter Matic in "Das Schloss," Aribert Reimann's opera based on Kafka's novel.

Shared Darkness for 'The Castle'

By James Helme Sutcliffe

BERLIN — Aribert Reimann's sixth opera, "Das Schloss," premiered here by the Deutsche Oper, seems a logical step for the composer. The darkness of his previous works expresses a pessimism about the world not unlike that of Franz Kafka.

The premiere of "The Castle" was enthusiastically received by critics and public alike, though there were complaints about its length: The nine scenes last three and a half hours.

Derived from Kafka's posthumously published novel (1926) and the play that Kafka's devoted editor Max Brod made out of it, Reimann reduced the available material (there were two other versions of the novel) by two thirds to create his libretto.

Kafka's unhappy life, cut short by consumption, was reflected in his dark works. Reimann — who lost a brother to the World War II bombings in Berlin — shares much of this pessimism as evidenced by the darkness that pervades such other operas as "Lear" or "The Trojan Women."

Kafka's protagonist — the autobiographical "K" who ghosts through many of his works — arrives in a winter muddled town with a letter from a Castle official purporting to install him as a state-employed surveyor. But he never gains

admission to the Castle to have his appointment verified, the authenticity of the letter is called into question by one semi-official after another and the townspeople make it clear that he is unwelcome in their midst. They have learned to live with the anonymous, all-pervading threat that the Castle represents. K can never adjust to such disappointments and humiliations.

Reimann's "Lear" music was murderously brutal to fit the subject, so much so that shocked audiences in Munich, Düsseldorf and San Francisco departed in mid-performance with much slamming of doors. "The Trojan Women," though about the horrors of war, found a different kind of melos to characterize flighty Helen, mourning Andromache, prophetic Cassandra and stoic Hecuba. "The Castle" has 15 solo roles, and although K is present in every scene to interact with them, I found their musical characterization more anonymous, with the exception of the Schoolteacher (Peter Maus) who offers K a job as janitor but only a classroom to live in, given supercilious self-satisfied coloratura in which to propose this non-solution to K's impasse.

Though the formal structure of the new opera could not of course come across on one hearing (here the conductor, Michael Boder, could have achieved more clarity and drive out of the excellent Deutsche Oper Orchestra), all of Reimann's

stylistic fingerprints within his own adaptation of the 12-tone technique were present.

If the result sometimes proved as tedious as K's request, it was certainly not due to the superb production by Willy Decker in the basin-like black and white central set on a turntable by Wolfgang Gussmann, or to the first-rate cast: Wolfgang Schöne as K, the magnificent Isoldé Eichlepp as the Hostess, Adrienne Piezonka as Frieda, Warren Mok as Barnabas and Bengt-Ola Morgny and Ralf Lukas as the only comic relief, the apprentices Artur and Jeremias.

THE work did not jell until the final scene when K finally wakes up an official who can give him positive advice. Ironically this was the only scene in which every word of Kafka's text could be understood because the role, Undersecretary Birgel, was spoken by the marvelous actor Peter Matic against a thick carpet of undulating string sounds. The opera gained immensely in intensity from there to the typical Reimann suspended ending.

"Das Schloss" enters the permanent repertoire of the Deutsche Oper. The next performances are Sunday and Oct. 4.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

THE BRITISH THEATER

When the Irish Take Over London

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At an immense rich time for Irish drama in the London theater, (two plays by Brian Friel at neighboring theaters, another by Frank McGuinness and no less than four on the way by Billy Roche), we should perhaps qualify what we mean by Irish drama.

None of these seven is remotely about Troubles present or past, nor indeed Northern Ireland today. The McGuinness ("Someone Who'll Watch Over Me," at the Vaudeville) is set among hostages in the Middle East. The two Friel ("Dancing at Lughnasa" at the Garrick and "Philadelphia Here I Come" at Wyndham) are nostalgic pieces from the '30s and '50s, and Billy Roche's new "Amphibians" (at the Barbican Pit) is set, like his "Wexford Trilogy" which imminently returns to the Bush, in the small Irish town where life would seem to be not so much standing still as disintegrating on all fronts.

The setting here is St. Martin's Eve, the one day of the year in which no fishing is allowed and the small harbor community is therefore thrown back on itself at a time of devastating social change. Expatriate (Bill McElhinney) is the last self-employed fisherman around, but as the herring depart he, too, is forced into a neighboring factory, there to abandon the last of his independence. All the more important, therefore, to initiate his son into a rite of passage achieved by spending the night alone on a nearby island.

But there's no lyrical Chekhovian nostalgia here: Roche's Wexford can be bloody and violent place, where the passage of history is mapped out in human despair.

At times veering from an Irish "Our Town" to a songless "Carousel," "Amphibians" tells the story of a community in decline, where mismatched marriages, mysterious deaths and economic rage merge into a pattern of respect and reconciliation skilfully drawn together in Michael Attenborough's first RSC production.

Back in 1964, no West End musical opened with greater expectations than "Maggie May." Its score was by Michael Bart, then still at the height of his "Oliver!" success; the book was by the hottest of young television dramatists, Alan Owen, and its stars were the brightest of the Royal Court, Rachel Roberts



Sean Murray in a scene from Billy Roche's new "Amphibians."

and Kenneth Haigh. The show was far from a disaster, surviving a year at the Adelphi, but it wasn't a hit either, and the first revival in 30 years (by the National Youth Theatre at the Royal) gives some idea of what went wrong.

Essentially, it was the book: for a score running almost three hours, the story of one Liverpool dockside dispute over whether to ship guns to South Africa is barely enough. There's a sense of exhaustion here, as though Bart had already given most of his best (a year later, his career was to crash with the catastrophic "Twang") and Owen's characterization is too sketchy to involve spectators for very long in the fate of its central players.

It could be argued that this Merseyside musical "On the Waterfront" paved the way toward such later working-class singalongs as Willy Russell's "Blood Brothers." But where that score toms with life, this one offers only a touristic coach view of the dockside, while allowing the two central characters

to be no more than stereotypes of the tart with the heart of gold and the docker with a conscience.

A young cast under Edward Wilson and the choreographer David Tognani give the show plenty of energy.

Coming to the Lyric Hammer-smith after its Edinburgh Festival opening as part of the Harley Granville-Barker season there, Peter James's acclaimed revival of "The Madras House" proves to be a rather lacklustre affair, in no way comparable to the all-star staging with Paul Scofield at the National in 1977. At that time, it had had no major London production since 1925, not the least because a play running over three hours in which the main character has only two scenes, in which there is no definable plot, and in which there are 25 characters eight of whom do not appear after the first scene, was never one to endorse itself to commercial managers.

But James has done considerable cutting, trimming and doubling of

roles, although this economy version still looks like a minor episode from "The Forsyte Saga." Act One is about the slow stifling of Edwardian daughters' independence in a typically middle-class London home; Act Two is about another kind of female imprisonment, on the shop floor of the family clothing business; by Act Three the debate on feminism and emancipation has moved to the headquarters of the Madras House itself, a fashion emporium, and by Act Four we are back to the family home, for an extraordinary final duologue on the nature and prospects of a modern democracy.

It remains a bizarre and unwieldy evening, perhaps best summarized by the social despair of "Male and Female created He them — and left us to do the rest." James and a strong cast (Roger Allam, Frances Cuka, Helen Ryan) are unable to make the case for Granville-Barker as any but the most academic and undramatic of dramatists.

Paris Underworld Is a Hit in Venice

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — Bertrand Tavernier's "L.627," a stark, Zolaesque glimpse of the criminal underworld, is already a sensational success with its powerful realism and ripe for honors at Venice's 49th Film Festival.

It tells the tale of a police inspector, poorly paid but dedicated who is assigned to the newly created drug enforcement department to hunt down pushers, raid Métro stations, waylay suspect trucks and conduct interrogations. Meanwhile, his wife has become a drug addict and his companion is a junkie prostitute. Didier Bezace is magnificent as the depressed policeman with sardonic manner. When asked what he does he replies, "I'm enjoying myself to death."

The quality of many of this year's entries has been especially high.

From Britain's daring director Sally Potter comes "Orlando," a film based on Virginia Woolf's fantastic novel. Its hero-heroine is a nobleman of Queen Elizabeth I's court who lives to be 400 without growing old. When he — in 1700 — is serving as an ambassador in an Eastern land, he is changed into a woman and only dies in 1928. In the movie, he/she is still frisky in 1992 and is last seen riding a motorcycle. Tilda Swinton undertakes the role with commendable grace. The supporting actors give her sound accompaniment. Charlotte Valandrey is a sultry Russian lady who falls in love with Orlando (then a man, circa 1610) and Billy Zane is an American idealist who is granted her favors in 1850. Quentin Crisp plays Elizabeth I. There is a splendid spectacle in the celebrations on the frozen Thames in 1605 and a clever pastiche of the London literary notables in the 18th century when Orlando, at a soiree meets Swift and other male chauvinists.

Zhang Yimou's Chinese entry, "The Story of Qiu Ju," is a curious satirical comedy. Qiu Ju lives in a remote village in northern China. She is content with her life and about to have her first child when her husband, Qinglai, is wounded in a brawl by the mayor, Wang. She demands that he be punished, but the lower court settles by paying the doctor's bill. Dissatisfied, Qiu Ju takes the case to a higher court and wins her appeal. The mayor offers an apology. However, when her husband's wound requires additional treatment, she is again in the courts, demanding justice.

Several films of special interest are in the Venetian Nights program. Neil Jordan's "The

"L.627" is a stark, Zolaesque glimpse of a criminal world.

"Crying Game" follows the adventure of an IRA member ordered to execute a black British soldier who had been kidnapped and held as a prisoner. The young Irishman has become friendly with his prisoner. In attempting escape, the hostage is killed by a passing truck and the man who was to kill him goes to London to hide out. There he meets the mistress of the hostage and becomes fascinated. An odd tale, but one well performed and excellently directed.

From Russia comes Ivan Dychovnicij's "Moscow Parade," a sort of musical comedy set in 1939 after Stalin had signed a treaty with Hitler. Its heroine is a high-born lady who married a secret service officer for protection and a life of luxury but who turns into a music-hall artiste. This combination of drab oppression and light popular music is a shocker.

A French contender, Claude Sautet's "Un Coeur en Hiver" ("A Heart in Winter"), has also beguiled spectators with its polished style. It tells the story of a young violinist who marries one of her admirers and then turns to another who deserts her. The silken subtly to which Sautet has treated this romance is akin to Schnitzler's "Intermezzo," which observed musical temperaments. There is a lovely portrait of the siren violinist by Emmanuelle Béart and exemplary acting by Daniel Auteuil and André Dussollier as the rivals.

Otar Ioseliani's "La Chasse aux Papillons" ("Butterfly Chase") is a surprise, popping up like a joker from a pack of cards. Grave reviewers may accuse it of being "self-indulgent" but it ripples with mischievous fun, going its bizarre way to set the house a-roar.

Two elderly ladies, perhaps members of the Russian aristocracy, live in a French chateau, spacious but crumbling and filled with priceless paintings and furniture. They have not withdrawn to their castle, but are on friendly terms with their neighbors and the village folk, but it does not protect them from thieves and antique dealers. When a Japanese real estate agent comes to buy their home, they inform him that they intend to live another 50 years. The agent leaves, remarking that he will wait that long.

In contrast to the films above, a singularly poor one has slipped in. This is Luis Puenzo's version of Albert Camus' novel, "La Peste." Everything about it is lamentable: its acting, its dialogue, its direction.

The awards ceremony will be held in the Doges Palace, officials said Tuesday after the government banned it from St. Mark's Square. Festival organizers had hoped to present the Golden Lion for best picture and close the 12-day festival this weekend in the lagoon city's main square.

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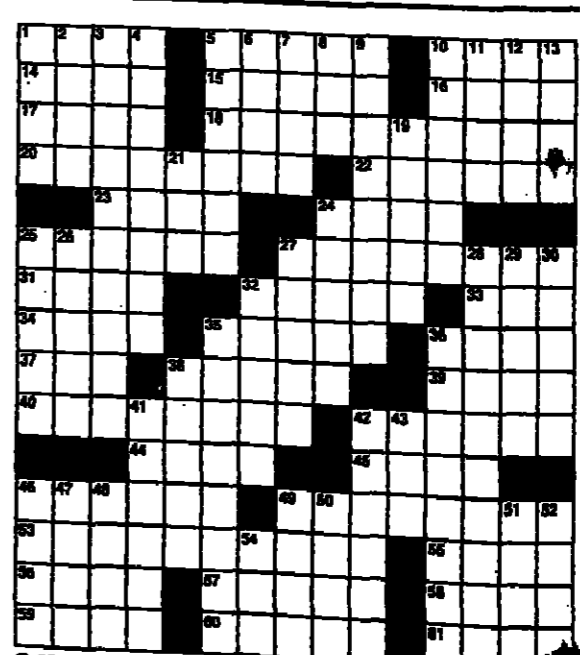
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- 1 Emerged, with out
 - 8 Breathless
 - 10 Hop's kin
 - 14 A first mate
 - 15 Anchorite
 - 16 Carson's successor
 - 17 Agouti's cousin
 - 18 Inviolable
 - 20 Shorten by cutting
 - 22 Buyer
 - 23 Secular
 - 24 Evil twin in "Star Trek"
 - 25 Iowa-Missouri river
 - 27 Move along quickly
 - 31 Behind schedule
 - 32 Sparkler part
 - 33 "Dieu et — droit"
 - 34 French liqueur flavoring
 - 35 Pant
 - 36 Espy
 - 37 Col., e.g.
 - 38 Fly catcher?
 - 39 Hit the books
 - 40 Life is the longest one
 - 42 More conspicuous
 - 44 Resent another's ascent
 - 45 Auspices
 - 46 Batter's position
 - 48 Consummate carouser
 - 53 Marvelous place
 - 56 Convenience for skiers
 - 58 "Comus" composer
 - 57 Wren's "Beau —"
 - 58 Seaman's saint
 - 59 Equal
 - 60 Astronaut's milieu
 - 61 Clarinet's vibrator
 - 4 Comes forth
 - 5 Region called Essex by Germans
 - 6 Butt or butter
 - 7 Suffix with allow
 - 8 Sun, talk
 - 9 Vexed
 - 10 Celestial revolver
 - 11 Splinter; sunder
 - 12 Head of a tale
 - 13 Comes irritant
 - 14 Ukrainian stream
 - 21 Townsman
 - 24 Cagney's sitcom partner
 - 25 Blueprints
 - 26 Uhlan's weapon
 - 27 Actor in "A Clockwork Orange"
 - 28 "The ——— Dream," 1965 song
 - 29 Sculptor Henry
 - 30 Script direction
 - 31 Whigmalerie
 - 32 Come together
 - 33 Dashing young man
 - 34 Therefor
 - 41 Jolly boat
 - 42 British educator-air marshal
 - 43 Alter ———
 - 44 Barter
 - 47 Cannonballed
 - 48 Queen from Cleves
 - 49 Jumble
 - 50 Fellow, in Spain
 - 51 Identical
 - 52 Stepped on
 - 54 Call on a court

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 8

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ACTI	CEASE	TACO
ATTN	ATTAR	EDEN
LOUIS	PASTEUR	
MARI	SNAP	
INHUMAN	VENDEAVOR	
SOUS	VEER	OTO
ARR	DENIALS	CAY
AAR	INST	AESC
CHANGE	FAVOR	STHE
SHOE	ANNA	
PREPARED	MIND	
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Handwritten Arabic text: "بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم"

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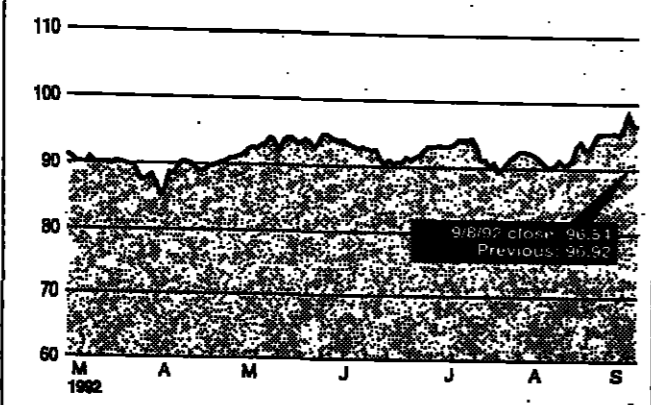
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The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. America
Close: 88.59 Prev: 88.08	Close: 101.86 Prev: 102.06	Close: 97.59 Prev: 96.47
Approx. weighting: 25%	Approx. weighting: 40%	Approx. weighting: 35%

Industrial Sectors	YTD	Pre. close	% change
Energy	97.28	97.40	-0.12
Utilities	94.47	94.87	-0.42
Finance	88.77	88.88	-0.13
Services	100.22	100.78	-0.56
Capital Goods	98.35	98.92	-0.58
Raw Materials	100.36	101.09	-0.72
Consumer Goods	99.83	100.30	-0.37
Miscellaneous	102.31	103.71	-1.35

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

MEDIA MARKETS

In the Hurricane's Wake, 'Good Taste' Advertising

By Stuart Elliott
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There is one casualty of last month's hurricane that few would mourn: the warmly emotional advertising by insurance companies, utilities, banks and local businesses that usually follows natural disasters is nowhere to be found. That means, at least for now, that the survivors of America's costliest natural disaster have been spared the usual spectacle of television commercials and print advertisements featuring weary yet smiling claims adjusters, cashiers, tellers and telephone and power-line repairmen nobly performing their duties despite overwhelming odds.

In 1989, for instance, almost immediately after the earthquake that rocked San Francisco and Oakland, insurance companies ran self-promotional spots congratulating themselves for quickly settling claims.

The difference this time is that the ferocity of the hurricane designated Andrew and the lagging pace of the economic recovery have convinced marketers that now is not the time for celebratory soft-selling.

"Good taste" is a primary consideration, said Kathleen Hogan, a spokeswoman for Allstate Insurance Co. in Northbrook, Illinois. "Nobody realized that first day how bad it was," said Ms. Hogan. "It's going to take a long time to rebuild."

So while storm-related advertising has flooded the Florida market, warm-and-fuzzy has been notably absent, replaced by matter-of-fact. The tone has been almost entirely straightforward, focusing on nuts-and-bolts information that people need to get on with their lives.

Barnett Banks Inc., Florida's largest bank, rushed into print with fact-filled full- and half-page newspaper ads, created by the Martin Agency in Richmond, Virginia. The ads, with headlines like "Barnett Hurricane Information Update," listed the locations of emergency check-cashing locations and which of Barnett's branches were open.

"All of us are beginning the hard business of restoring our property and our lives," read one ad, delivered to newspapers by AD/SAT Inc., an electronic ad makup and transmission service that was used because the Miami airport was closed.

All this is not to say that there will be no emotional advertising eventually. Indeed, Allstate, Barnett and other companies had their camera crews record employees working with customers for future commercials.

TWA to Drop Service To 12 Cities, Cut Staff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Trans World Airlines on Tuesday unveiled a streamlined winter schedule that suspends service to four international and eight U.S. cities, cuts jobs sharply and makes other cost cuts.

TWA, which has been flying under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection from creditors since January, said the new operating plan would provide the basis for the reorganization program that it intends to submit to bankruptcy court.

A source close to TWA said the carrier will likely cut as many as 2,800, or 10 percent, of its 28,700 employees. A TWA spokesman, Don Fleming, would not specify the number of job cuts.

The plan also includes a cut in fixed costs and consolidation of facilities. By substituting narrow-body planes for wide-bodies, TWA will reduce the number of seat miles available on many of its U.S. routes. "The reduction in available seat miles is more significant than the reduction in actual flights," Mr. Fleming said.

TWA will stop serving Istanbul, Moscow, Copenhagen and Stockholm. It will also halt flights to Austin, Texas; Palm Springs, California; Ontario, California; Sioux City, Iowa; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Syracuse, New York; Tucson, Arizona; Salt Lake City, Utah. TWA said it reduced the number of cities it serves because of "waning revenue owing to the weak economy."

Separately, Duff & Phelps Credit Rating Co. lowered the debt ratings of the three largest U.S. airlines because of continuing financial difficulties in the industry. The senior debt rating of AMR Corp., parent of American Airlines, was lowered to BBB-minus from BBB. Senior debt of United Airlines and Delta Air Lines was cut to BB-plus, or below investment grade, from BBB. (Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Bonn Minister Targets Asylum Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — With Chancellor Helmut Kohl in political trouble because of economic woes and xenophobic violence in Eastern Germany, his finance minister on Tuesday suggested a new strategy to improve life in the region.

Theo Waigel, the minister, said a "starting point" would be to limit social assistance for immigrants seeking asylum, while local governments should do more belt-tightening to free up investment funds for the East, and workers in the wealthy West should forgo pay raises for up to three years.

In addition to the massive financing problems posed by reunification, the country has been strained by the influx of more than 280,000 asylum-seekers so far this year, a record. The flood of refugees, who are entitled to free food, clothing and shelter, has been blamed for fueling xenophobia and horrific nightly attacks against foreigners in Eastern Germany.

Mr. Waigel also presented a draft budget for 1993 that projected government spending growth of 2.5 percent to 435.7 billion Deutsche marks (\$310 billion).

He proposed cutting corporate taxes, including lowering the rate on retained earnings to 44 percent from 50 percent, cutting the corporate tax on distributed earnings to 50 percent from 36 percent and lowering the rate of reduced corporate tax to 41 percent from 46 percent.

But, in a move to appease the opposition Social Democrats, he did not cut the top income tax rate. This means that the top rate will remain at 53 percent for Germans who do not run small businesses.

The budget, which will be debated by parliament for three days, forecast a federal deficit of 38 billion DM in 1993, compared with a projected 40 billion DM this year. Mr. Waigel aims to slash the deficit to 22 billion DM by 1994.

Mr. Waigel said his goal was to reduce the total public sector deficit to between 2 and 2.5 percent of gross national product by 1996 from 4.3 percent in 1991.

"As a result, we will certainly be able to maintain the budgetary discipline defined in the Maastricht treaty as a precondition for entry into European monetary union," he said, referring to European Community plans to create a single currency by 1999.

Social Democratic finance policy spokesman Joachim Poes welcomed the decision not to propose income tax cuts.

At the same time, however, the opposition repeated long-time accusations that Mr. Kohl's government was failing miserably in helping people in Eastern Germany despite going into debt and raising taxes.

Social Democratic finance spokeswoman Ingrid Matthäus-Meier said the government's figures bore no relation to the grim reality of mass unemployment and industrial collapse in East Germany.

"You are today presenting a budget which was waste paper even before it was debated," she said. "This is an insult to parliament and the public."

Economists have also criticized the government for its failure to present detailed plans to pay off a mountain of East German debt. About 350 billion DM starts maturing in 1995.

Mr. Waigel dealt with it only in general terms, saying one possibility would be a special fund to repay the debt.

Major political parties in Bonn denied Tuesday the recent spate of rumors about a possible new coalition linking Mr. Kohl's conservative Christian Democrats with the Social Democrats in a new government.

Speaking after Mr. Kohl dismissed reports of a possible pact on Monday, the three parties in his government as well as the Social Democrats responded to the speculation.

"For God's sake, the fact is that this coalition and no other was elected on Dec. 2, 1990," Friedrich Bohl, Mr. Kohl's chancery minister, declared in a radio interview. (AP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

Russia Sets More Aid For Ruble

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russia will support the ruble and restrict import subsidies to keep its economic program afloat, Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Shokhin said Tuesday.

The currency had been falling for two months, but in a semi-weekly auction Tuesday, it edged up against the dollar. On the Moscow Leningrad Currency Exchange, the dollar fell to 207.9 rubles from 210.5 at the previous sale, on Thursday. The last time the ruble rose was July 9, when the dollar fell to 130.3 from 130.5.

On the political front, the government, which staved off a no-confidence vote in the spring by threatening to quit, plans to attack conservative foes led by Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, the legislature chairman.

Russia's economic reform program, launched at the start of the year by President Boris Y. Yeltsin's government, has sent prices up while discouraging industrial output.

Some observers say the reforms are being watered down under pressure from state-owned industry.

Mr. Shokhin criticized the central bank and its acting chairman, Viktor Geraschenko, for not doing enough to support the ruble.

"The government intends to use monetary policy and currency intervention," he said. "It is not a waste of money, as Mr. Geraschenko has said. It is aimed at promoting imports."

Mr. Shokhin said imports were becoming expensive and the government intended to keep subsidizing only those that were vital, mostly food, medicine, and spare parts.

Jean Fogizzo, an International Monetary Fund spokesman in Moscow, said regular central bank intervention was not "useful" and could not "bring long-lasting results."

"It cannot reverse an unfavorable trend," he said. (Reuters, AP)

Ryan Seeks Solutions for GPA

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — Ever since its planned initial stock offering flopped spectacularly in June, GPA Group PLC, the world's largest aircraft-leasing company, has faced a potential crisis: how to pay for the billions of dollars worth of new aircraft it has ordered over the next few years.

With no easy solution in sight, Tony Ryan, GPA's chairman and founder, has once again reassessed full control over the company he started 17 years ago with \$5,000. He faces a long and difficult fight to bring GPA's finances under control and maintain its position as one of the aerospace industry's most influential companies.

Last weekend, Mr. Ryan said that Maurice Foley, who had been appointed chief executive in March as the company prepared for the share offering, had been named deputy chairman.

Mr. Ryan's progress will be watched closely by the world's airlines, which have increasingly sought to lease planes rather than buy them, and the aircraft manufacturers, for whom GPA is an important customer.

GPA, which is based in Shannon, Ireland, had been hoping to raise more than \$650 million from an initial public offering in June. But despite the efforts of a team of highly paid investment banks from around the world, there was almost no demand for GPA shares among investors. The offering had to be withdrawn, leaving GPA's finances in a shambles.

The biggest problem is GPA's commitment — ambitious under the best of circumstances — to expand aggressively through the purchase of \$1.9 billion worth of aircraft through the end of the decade, including firm orders for 206 aircraft at a cost of \$7 billion by the end of 1994. Its top supplier is Boeing Co., followed by Airbus Industrie and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

But GPA has only enough money to meet its aircraft-purchase commitments until next summer, and it cannot unilaterally break its contracts without forfeiting substantial down payments. GPA's ability to borrow more money from its banks is extremely limited because it is close to reaching the limits of debt-to-equity ratios set by the banks.

The company's outlook has also been clouded by the weakness of the airline industry worldwide. Traffic and profits are down at virtually every airline, and with some airlines simulating down or going out of business, there is a surplus of used aircraft.

At the same time, GPA has been plagued by the difficulties of its customers. America West Airlines, for example, is in Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States, and because it leases 16 aircraft from GPA, GPA has provided it with direct financing to help it continue to operate.

Analysts said they would get some indication of the outlook for GPA after the company completed a series of meetings with its biggest shareholders later this week. GPA will be discussing with shareholders

After a Clean Sweep, Salomon Spreads Out

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In its year-long struggle to recover from the scandal involving its illegal bids in Treasury auctions, Salomon Brothers Inc. swept almost every senior executive from office, built a management team with virtual unknowns, settled charges with \$290 million in fines and regained profitability through its trading prowess.

Now comes the hard part.

To steady its earnings, Salomon hopes to jump a daunting hurdle, building profitable investment-banking and equities businesses. The plan is a crucial piece of Salomon's strategy to rely less on profits from its volatile trading operation.

But Salomon failed in previous attempts before the Treasury scandal to build up those businesses, as office politics and a seeming lack of concern about profits led to strategic drift.

Despite Salomon's progress in the last year, the strategy seems harder than ever to realize. In the last six months, Salomon has lost a number of executives in its investment-banking and equities divisions, a brain drain that may prove impossible to overcome despite a recent spate of hiring.

At stake in the expansion strategy, Salomon executives and analysts agreed, is nothing less than the firm's role in the financial world. Can Salomon recapture its reputation as a Wall Street powerhouse? Or is it destined to dwindle into an influential, but limited, bond-trading firm.

"They need to have their profits more diversified," said Perrin Long, an analyst with First of Michigan Corp.

Senior Salomon executives agree that the current part of the firm's

See SALOMON, Page 14

China on Marx: Capitalist

Beijing — In Communist China's continuing attempt to solve the ideological contradictions inherent in its effort to develop stock markets, Karl Marx himself has now been dragged into service.

Marx, father of the worldwide Communist movement, also turns out to have been a speculator on the London bourse, the Beijing Youth News said.

"It doesn't take much time to do this, and, if you are willing to risk a little bit, you can grasp money away from your opponents," the newspaper quoted Marx as telling friends.

Citing what it said were historical documents, the newspaper said Marx cleared about £400, worth \$800 at today's exchange rates, from stock transactions in London in 1864. The seed money was borrowed from his friend and comrade Friedrich Engels, it said.

"The pity of it is that his capital was too small," the newspaper concluded, adding that the founding of the Communist International "interrupted" Marx's stock dealings.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates		Eurocurrency Deposits		Key Money Rates	
Australian dollar	1.58	1-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	3-month	3 1/2-3 3/4
British pound	1.63	6-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
Canadian dollar	0.72	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
French franc	6.55	1-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
German mark	1.36	6-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
Japanese yen	163.60	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
Swiss franc	1.48	1-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
U.S. dollar	1.00	6-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
Other Dollar Values		1-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
Argentine peso	130	6-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
Brazilian cruzeiro	200	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
Chinese yuan	8.27	1-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
Indian rupee	47.83	6-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
Italian lira	1,366	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
South African rand	12.74	1-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
Spanish peseta	166.64	6-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
Thai baht	50.76	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
West German mark	1.36	1-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4
Yugoslav dinar	20.63	6-month	3 1/2-3 3/4	1-year	3 1/2-3 3/4

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MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Drop But Bonds Rally

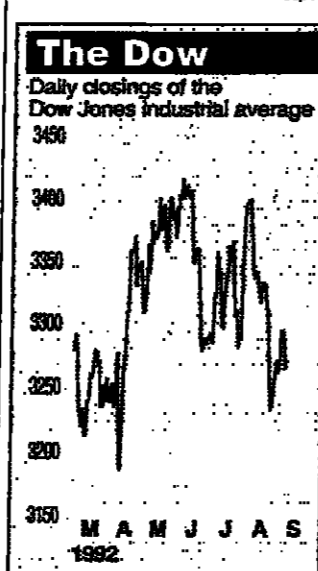
Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell Tuesday amid increasing concerns about the declining dollar and the sluggish economic recovery.

loans, to 3 percent from 3.25 percent. In the bond market, meanwhile, the benchmark 30-year issue rose about 1/4 point, to 100 15/32, for a yield of 7.22 percent, down from 7.28 percent on Friday and the lowest yield in six years.

N.Y. Stocks

age closed 21.34 points lower, at 3,260.59. Declining common stocks outnumbered advancing issues by about a 9-to-4 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was moderate, with 162.24 million shares changing hands, up from 125.6 million on Friday.

Corporations took advantage of the drop in rates, selling about \$2.4 billion of bonds on Tuesday. "With the combination of the strength in the Treasury bond market, buyers taking paper and no major economic indicators to get in the way of the rally, you could see insurance continue at this pace," said Frank Sinatra, head of the corporate bond syndication department at Prudential Securities.



NYSE Most Active

Table listing NYSE Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, and Change. Includes stocks like IBM, AT&T, and General Electric.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing AMEX Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, and Change. Includes stocks like Intel, Microsoft, and Sun Microsystems.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary with columns for Class, Prev., and Change. Includes categories like Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged.

AMEX Diary

Table listing AMEX Diary with columns for Class, Prev., and Change. Includes categories like Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Class, Prev., and Change. Includes categories like Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages for Industrial, Composite, and Utility indices.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes for Industrial, Composite, and Utility indices.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes for Composite, Industrial, and Utility indices.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes for Composite, Industrial, and Utility indices.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index for Composite, Industrial, and Utility indices.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages for 30 Year, 10 Year, and 5 Year indices.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading for various stocks.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 Index Options for various strikes and expirations.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures for Food, SUGAR (FOX), and COCOA (FOCO).

Metals

Table showing European Futures for Metals like ALUMINUM, COPPER, and ZINC.

Stock Indexes

Table showing European Futures for Stock Indexes like FTSE 100 and DAX.

Spot Commodities

Table showing European Futures for Spot Commodities like Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

Financial

Table showing European Futures for Financial instruments like 3-MONTH STERLING and 6-MONTH STERLING.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures for Grains like WHEAT (CBT) and SOYBEANS (CBT).

Metals

Table showing U.S. Futures for Metals like NY GRADE COPPER and GOLD (COMEX).

Livestock

Table showing U.S. Futures for Livestock like CATTLE (COMEX) and PORK BELLIES (COMEX).

Financial

Table showing U.S. Futures for Financial instruments like U.S. T. BILLS (IMM) and 3 YR. TREASURY (CBT).

Food

Table showing U.S. Futures for Food like COFFEE (NYMEX) and SUGAR (NYMEX).

GM Poised to Enter Credit-Card Field

DETROIT (Reuters) — General Motors Corp. is planning to join the ranks of big industrial companies offering credit cards, with plastic that will allow users to earn rebates on its vehicles.

Compaq Signs Deals With 3 Retailers

HOUSTON (Reuters) — Compaq Computer Corp. said on Tuesday it signed up some of the biggest U.S. computer retailers in a marketing push at buyers who like to shop in retail stores.

Orion Wins Bankruptcy Court Round

NEW YORK — A federal bankruptcy judge approved Orion Pictures Corp.'s disclosure statement, clearing one of the last obstacles from the company's emergence from bankruptcy.

Durr Accepts Bergen Takeover Offer

MONTGOMERY, Alabama (Combined Dispatches) — Durr-Fillauer Medical Inc. gave up its opposition to a \$470 million cash takeover bid by Bergen Brunswig Corp. on Tuesday.

Ford Shifts View on European Market

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Ford Motor Co. said Tuesday that swollen dealer inventories in Europe would force the company's non-U.S. operations to cut production and register losses for 1992.

For the Record

H.J. Heinz Co.'s profit fell 43.4 percent, to \$143.8 million, in its first financial quarter after the sale of an operation inflated the year-end result. Earnings in the period ended July 29 were \$143.8 million, but operating earnings rose 21.7 percent, to \$259.1 million, on higher sales and cost-cutting.

NORDIC: Moves Roil Markets

(Continued from page 1) weeks, Sirka Hamalainen, Bank of Finland governor, said at a news conference. "It is a question of a longer period of time."

Foreign Exchange

The ecu in June 1991 in an effort to lay the groundwork for economic integration with the Community. But its key paper and pulp products industry has suffered dramatically in a sick global market, even as U.S. and Canadian competitors have gained significant market shares because of the fall in the dollar.

Generale Bank Net Gains

BRUSSELS — Generale Bank SA, Belgium's biggest bank, said Tuesday its first-half group net profit rose 14.5 percent from a year earlier, to 5.28 billion Belgian francs (\$182 million).

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing World Stock Markets for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and Hong Kong.

Table showing World Stock Markets for various cities including Sydney, Tokyo, and Seoul.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures for Grains, Metals, Livestock, and Financial instruments.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table showing U.S. / AT THE CLOSE for various indices and commodities including NYSE, AMEX, NASDAQ, and various commodity prices.

Handwritten note: "The price is 1.50"

Wimpey Posts Loss And Cuts Dividend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — George Wimpey PLC, the British homebuilder, cut its dividend for the first time on Tuesday after reporting a pretax loss of £7.2 million (\$14.4 million) for the first half of 1992, compared with a profit of £200,000 a year ago.

The company cut the payout to 2 pence a share from 4 pence, and warned that the total payout for the year would also be halved, to 5.25 pence, even if there were no "further marked deterioration in trading prospects."

Sales fell by 17.6 percent from a year earlier, to £730.7 million. "Six months ago we expressed hopes this year would mark the turning point in our industry's fortunes," said Wimpey chairman Sir Clifford Cherwood. "Such hopes now seem increasingly vain."

The results came at the beginning of what was expected to be an

almost uniformly gloomy reporting season for Britain's building materials, housebuilding and construction companies.

Government figures showed Monday that the number of new private homes started by builders in the first seven months of 1992 fell by nearly 6 percent from the same period of 1991.

County NatWest has forecast that 60 percent of companies in the building and contracting sectors would cut their dividends this year, though some may wait until the end of the year before doing so.

More gloom was expected on Wednesday when one of Wimpey's major competitors, Taylor Woodrow PLC, was expected to declare a small pretax loss for the first half, and on Thursday, when construction company AMEC PLC was expected to cut its first-half dividend. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Accor Reduces Forecast As Hotels Dent Earnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Accor SA, the French tourism and catering conglomerate, lowered its 1992 profit forecast on Tuesday, predicting a 15.7 percent drop from the 1991 level and indicating its hotel division was performing below expectations.

Accor forecast net attributable profit of about 800 million French francs (\$168 million), down from 948.6 million francs in 1991 and a downward revision from the 1.05 billion francs predicted in May.

Paul Dubrule, one of two co-chairmen, said Accor's tourism and catering units would help it limit the profit decline: "If we had only had the hotels side, we would have been much less well off."

Mr. Dubrule and his fellow co-chairman, Gerard Pelisson, announced a restructuring that included asset sales in coming weeks. But the company also said it would add the All Star chain of 73 economy hotels in the United States, with an option to buy the 8,000 bed enterprise for \$210 million after five years. Accor will incorporate All Star with its Motel 6 unit, purchased for \$1.3 billion in August 1990.

Among the planned sales are the highways division of Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits & du Tourisme SA, acquired last year for 15 billion French francs. The EC Commission required that Accor sell all the Wagons-Lits restaurants in France as a condition for approving the bid. (Reuters, AFP)

A German Survival Strategy

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service
BERLIN — A former East German company struggling to switch from communism to private enterprise has produced a refrigerator that it says will be free of ozone-destroying chlorofluorocarbons. But hold onto your sunblock.

The maker, DKK Scharfenstein GmbH, is teetering on the brink of extinction, illustrating one of the bitter truths of the privatization processes under way to varying degrees throughout Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Even a company at work on a product of a type the world is clamoring for is not guaranteed survival in the free marketplace.

The manufacturer recently received a reprieve from the Treuhandanstalt, the agency that is carrying out the Bonn government's mandate that former East German industries be privatized, restructured or closed. Ludwig M. Tränker, a board member of Treuhand, said the agency was offering financial help in developing the refrigerator.

Chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, have been found to deplete the atmospheric ozone that blocks out harmful ultraviolet light. By international agreement, the manufacture of refrigerators that use CFCs will cease by the year 2000. Under German law, these refrigerators will be banned after 1995.

President George Bush also has called for a halt in the use of CFCs by 1995. In the United States, many refrigerator makers appear to be heading toward a type of hydrofluorocarbon as a replacement. Though the substance does not destroy ozone, it has not been sufficiently tested to assure manufacturers that it will work as well as the current standard coolant, CFC 12.

The new Eastern German product uses a mixture of propane and butane gases as a coolant. It also uses a type of foam insulation that unlike the plastic foam in current models does not contain CFC 11, a type of chlorofluorocarbon.

But the butane and propane have drawbacks: both are toxic and flammable. And because the substitute foam is a less effective insulator than polyurethane, the DKK refrigerator uses at least a third more electric power than current models.

"Those are the problems we are addressing," Mr. Tränker said. "We hope to have them solved by March 1993, which is the target date for a possible production start-up." He said the government would spend \$3.4 million between now and December 1993 to enable the company to continue work on the refrigerator.

Albrecht Meyer, the head of the company's testing department, said the energy consumption level would be sharply lowered by improvements in construction. As yet, there is no buyer for the company, which was founded in 1926 north of the German-Czech border.

When communism crumbled in 1990, DKK Scharfenstein was the East Bloc's sole refrigerator and freezer manufacturer. The company employed 5,500 workers, who built 800,000 units a year. By East German standards, its manufacturing base was modern.

But compared with its two biggest Western German competitors, Liebherr Holding GmbH and Bosch-Siemens Hausgeräte GmbH, DKK Scharfenstein was hopelessly inefficient. Furthermore, the collapse of the Soviet Union effectively destroyed its primary Eastern Europe market.

Fiat Expects Rate Rise To Hit Sales

Rome
ROME — Italy's sharp discount-rate increase will hurt sales at Fiat SpA, the automaker's president said Tuesday, but he did not predict by how much.

Giovanni Agnelli, interviewed outside a meeting of the business association Confindustria, said he was "sure the market would fall" following the rate rise last Friday, which boosted the discount rate by 1.75 points to 15 percent.

"It's evident that all sales will fall but it's impossible to say by how much," he said.

Fiat shares, which tumbled sharply on Friday's news and recovered some ground on Monday, eased 25 lire to 3,635 lire (\$3.39) on Tuesday.

Fiat's managing director, Paolo Cantarella, said he expected the Italian car market to hit bottom in 1993.

"In my opinion next year will be a bad year, but not a catastrophic one," Mr. Cantarella told L'Espresso magazine.

Data released Monday showed Fiat's Italian sales in the first eight months of 1992 fell to 746,453 from 752,500.

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	109.00	109.30	-0.27
Brussels	Stock Index	5,287.74	5,289.08	-0.03
Frankfurt	DAX	1,544.55	1,540.63	+0.25
Frankfurt	FAZ	608.95	604.65	+0.86
Helsinki	HEX	568.48	541.07	+5.07
London	Financial Times 30	1,710.60	1,733.40	-1.32
London	FTSE 100	2,337.70	2,372.20	-1.45
Madrid	General Index	212.20	215.58	-1.56
Milan	MIB	718.00	712.00	+0.84
Paris	CAC 40	1,763.67	1,778.30	-0.82
Stockholm	Affärsvearden	836.69	853.10	-1.92
Vieana	Stock Index	355.91	350.48	+1.55
Zurich	SBS	618.70	619.80	-0.18

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- **Fisons PLC** posted a 58 percent drop in pretax profit in the first half, to £40.4 million (\$80.5 million).
- **BSN SA** reported first-half net profit fell 43 percent to 1.95 billion French francs (\$408 million), excluding a year-earlier gain of 1.68 billion francs on the sale of its champagne business. Profit was up 12.9 percent.
- **Tygg-Hansa SPP Holding AB** of Sweden has decided to cancel plans to raise 1.6 billion kronor (\$315 million) through new share issues because of the turbulent conditions in the capital markets.
- **Cubatabaco**, Cuba's state tobacco company, and Turkey's tobacco monopoly, Telsel, are negotiating details of a potential agreement to manufacture cigars in Turkey.
- **ABB Switzerland**, a unit of ABB Asea Brown Boveri, said first-half pretax profit rose 33 percent from a year earlier, to 160 million Swiss francs (\$128 million), on a 14 percent rise in sales.
- **Galerias Preciados SA**, the Spanish department store unit of Mount-leigh PLC, said Chief Executive Michael Babcock has resigned following the withdrawal of his offer to acquire Galerias from Mountleigh, which is in receivership.
- **Lasmo PLC** said it had disposed of its major remaining U.S. upstream assets, including Ultramar Oil & Gas Ltd. and Bright Start Gas Gathering System, for more than \$100 million.
- **IMI PLC** reported first-half pretax earnings of £36.5 million, down 8.8 percent from a year earlier.
- **HCS Technology NV**, a Dutch computer software company, is filing for bankruptcy protection for some of its units and has sold or is in talks to sell the remainder.
- **BMW Rolls-Royce GmbH** said it got a \$500 million engine order from Gulfstream Aerospace Corp. for 200 BR-710 engines to power its new Gulfstream GV twin-engine business jet.
- **Bentson Group SpA** said it reappointed Aldo Palmeri as managing director, two years after he left the company. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

SALOMON: With Treasury Scandal Behind It, Tough Road Lies Ahead

(Continued from first finance page)
 recovery is crucial. "The investments we are making now are going to be the key to our future success," said Deryck C. Mangham, Salomon's chief executive. "But it is not a quick fix."

Few people at Salomon doubt the difficulty of the plan, primarily because it was a goal that even the old Salomon, for all of its bravado and arrogance, could not achieve for years. Investment banking was once a well-regarded operation at Salomon, but it deteriorated after 1988 with the departure of J. Ira

Harris, a senior executive who left the firm for Lazard, Freres & Co. Within months, there was a steady stream of departures from Salomon.

Those problems had a ripple effect throughout the division. Once the perennial leader in U.S. corporate underwritings, Salomon saw its market share in that business slip almost continuously, losing the top spot to Merrill Lynch & Co. By the last quarter before the scandal broke, Salomon's underwritings ranked fourth on Wall Street, less than 10 percent of the U.S. market.

Underwriting virtually collapsed once the scandal began, but Salomon has effectively recovered almost to where it had been, again ranking fourth with just under 8 percent of the market.

Investment banking "should do better than it has in the past," said Warren E. Buffett, the Omaha, Nebraska-based investor who was Salomon's interim chairman during the government investigation of the firm. "But that is not a function of the last year. The money Salomon has made has simply not been from investment banking."

One critical problem that has not been addressed, Salomon executives said, is the firm's failure to maintain a consistent coverage of clients — that is, making sure that clients always deal with the same Salomon staffers.

After the departures of Mr. Harris and other executives, responsibilities for maintaining contact with clients shifted frequently, sometimes even being dropped completely.

The hurdles for Salomon's success are also high in the equities business, which was gutted by defections in the months after the Treasury market scandal, in part because of Mr. Buffett's decision to cut pay. With many employees' salaries chopped by as much as 30 percent, a number of salesmen, traders and researchers left.

In recent months, the firm has hired scores of researchers from throughout Wall Street, as well as teams of traders from other firms.

NEW EUROPEAN SECURITY: FROM EAST-WEST CONFRONTATION TO REGIONAL INSTABILITY

ROME, OCTOBER 23, 1992

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 - **Salvo Andò, Minister of Defense, Italy**
 - **Emilio Colombo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy**
 - **Manfred Wörner, Secretary General, NATO**

REGIONAL INSTABILITY: THE "NEW ENEMY"

Moderator: **Joseph Fitchett**, Political Correspondent, International Herald Tribune

The New Geopolitics of Europe

- **Zbigniew Brzezinski**, Counselor, Center for Strategic and International Studies and Professor, Johns Hopkins University

Security in Eastern Europe After the Soviet Union

- **Jiri Dienstbier**, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Czech & Slovak Federal Republic

North-South Relations in the Mediterranean: A New Menace?

- **Javier Perez de Cuellar**, former Secretary-General, United Nations

NEW STRATEGIES FOR STABILITY

Moderator: **Arrigo Levi**, Columnist, Corriere della Sera

The Search for a Model of Crisis Management: Yugoslavia as a Test Case

- **Gianni de Michelis**, Deputy Leader of the Socialist Party and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy

The Contribution of NATO in the Search for European Security

- **General John M. Shalikashvili**, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, SHAPE

New Instruments for Collective Security: Efforts to Coordinate NATO, the CSCE, the UN and WEU

- **Pierre Lellouche**, Advisor to Jacques Chirac, Paris

EUROPEAN SECURITY & DOMESTIC CONSENSUS

Moderator: **Luigi Calligaris**, Defense Correspondent, *Indipendente*, Rome

After the Wall

- **Willy Brandt**, former Chancellor, West Germany

After the Soviet Union

- **Alexander Yakovlev**, former Advisor to Mikhail Gorbachev

The Defense Industry in the New European Context

- **Riccardo Perissich**, Director General, Industrial Affairs & the Internal Market, EC

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £395.00. This includes dinner on Thursday, October 22, lunch, a cocktail reception and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £40.00 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before October 12, after which time we regret there can be no refund. However, substitutions may be made at any time.

REGISTRATION FORM: To register for the conference, please complete the form below and fax it to Jane Blackmore, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH. Tel: (44 71) 836 4802. Fax: (44 71) 836 0717.

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NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AA	10.00	0.00	100
ABB	10.00	0.00	100
ABC	10.00	0.00	100
DEF	10.00	0.00	100
GHI	10.00	0.00	100
JKL	10.00	0.00	100
MNO	10.00	0.00	100
PQR	10.00	0.00	100
STU	10.00	0.00	100
VWX	10.00	0.00	100
YZA	10.00	0.00	100

Market news and analysis, including reports on international trade, currency fluctuations, and global economic trends. The text discusses the impact of the dollar crisis and the U.S. election on global markets.

Continuation of market news and analysis, focusing on regional developments in Europe and Asia, and the implications of the Maastricht ratification.

Final section of market news and analysis, covering global recession concerns and the state of international relations.



It's a small world for a man with a map.

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Italy	220	120
Japan	450,000	250,000
Luxembourg	13,000	7,100
Netherlands	710	390
Norway	3,300	1,800
Portugal	45,000	24,000
Spain	45,000	24,000
Sweden (incl. hand delivery)	55,000	27,500
Switzerland	2,900	1,600
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150 من الاجل

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
IBM	110 1/4	111 1/4	110 3/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 3/4	55 1/4	+1/4
Apple	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 3/4	43 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 3/4	39 1/4	+1/4
Novell	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 3/4	29 1/4	+1/4
Lotus	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 3/4	25 1/4	+1/4
Intuit	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 3/4	19 1/4	+1/4
Visa	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 3/4	15 1/4	+1/4
MasterCard	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 3/4	13 1/4	+1/4
Amex	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 3/4	11 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	111 1/4	IBM	111 1/4
Microsoft	55 1/4	Microsoft	55 1/4
Apple	43 1/4	Apple	43 1/4
Oracle	39 1/4	Oracle	39 1/4
Novell	29 1/4	Novell	29 1/4
Lotus	25 1/4	Lotus	25 1/4
Intuit	19 1/4	Intuit	19 1/4
Visa	15 1/4	Visa	15 1/4
MasterCard	13 1/4	MasterCard	13 1/4
Amex	11 1/4	Amex	11 1/4

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Sept. 8, 1992

Fund Name	Price	Fund Name	Price
AMERICAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT FUND	10.12	AMERICAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT FUND	10.12
AMERICAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT FUND	10.12	AMERICAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT FUND	10.12
AMERICAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT FUND	10.12	AMERICAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT FUND	10.12
AMERICAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT FUND	10.12	AMERICAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT FUND	10.12
AMERICAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT FUND	10.12	AMERICAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT FUND	10.12

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SPORTS BASEBALL

For Losing Jays, Theft Doesn't Pay

The Associated Press
When Brian McRae and Alfredo Griffin became moonlight gamblers, McRae won, Griffin lost and the Kansas City Royals went home with a 12-inning, 5-4 victory over the visiting Toronto Blue Jays.

Griffin rolled his dice in the ninth inning Monday night. With one out and the score 4-4, Toronto's shortstop doubled down the left-field line, sliding into second

cleared the bases with a drive off the right-field fence.

Brewers 2, Indians 0: Robin Yount closed to two hits of 3,000 and Cal Eldred won his sixth straight decision by beating visiting Cleveland as Milwaukee closed to 4 1/2 games of Toronto.

Greg Vaughn hit his 19th homer in the second and Yount hit a 3-2 pitch through the hole on the right side for a fourth-inning single off Dennis Cook. Yount stole second, went to third on a passed ball and scored on Paul Molitor's single.

Eldred, who has allowed only two earned runs in his last 44 1/3 innings, gave up only for his in seven innings. He walked four and struck out three.

Angels 3, Athletics 2: John Orton hit a two-run single in the second and Lee Stevens hit an RBI single in the third in Anaheim, California, as rookie Julio Valera again stopped Oakland, which lost for the sixth time in seven games.

The A's have scored just 12 runs in seven games since trading Jose Canseco.

Valera is 3-0 with a 1.08 ERA against the A's. He gave up one run for five hits in six innings.

Twins 4, Mariners 2: Gene Larkin made up for a costly error with a two-run homer and a two-run double against visiting Seattle as Minnesota ended a three-game losing streak.

Red Sox 3, Rangers 0: Roger Clemens and Nolan Ryan matched three-hit shutouts for seven innings, before rookie John Valentin's RBI double in the eighth gave Boston its victory in Texas.

Clemens gave up three hits in eight innings and lowered his league-leading ERA to 2.18. He struck out nine, with a streak of seven in a row in the middle innings. He walked three and threw a pitch that hit major league home run leader Juan Gonzalez, who left the game with a bruised left forearm.

Ryan, who is winless in his last eight starts, allowed two runs on six hits in 8 1/3 innings. He struck out six and walked one before taking himself out of the game with a strained muscle in his lower left back.

Canseco, making his debut in Texas for the Rangers, went 1 for 3 and made a leaping catch against the right-field wall.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

barely ahead of the throw. Coming up just one out was the top of the batting order. Devon White, Roberto Alomar and Joe Carter, who had three hits between them.

But Griffin tried to steal third and was cut down by catcher Brent Mayne. Then White dumped a single into right field that probably would have scored Griffin with the go-ahead run.

"If it works, it's a good play," said the Blue Jays' manager, Cito Gaston. "If it does not work, it's a terrible play."

As it was, the game went into the 12th, when McRae, with one out, hit a bouncer that glanced off Alomar's glove at second base. McRae sprinted for second as White raced to the ball in shallow center.

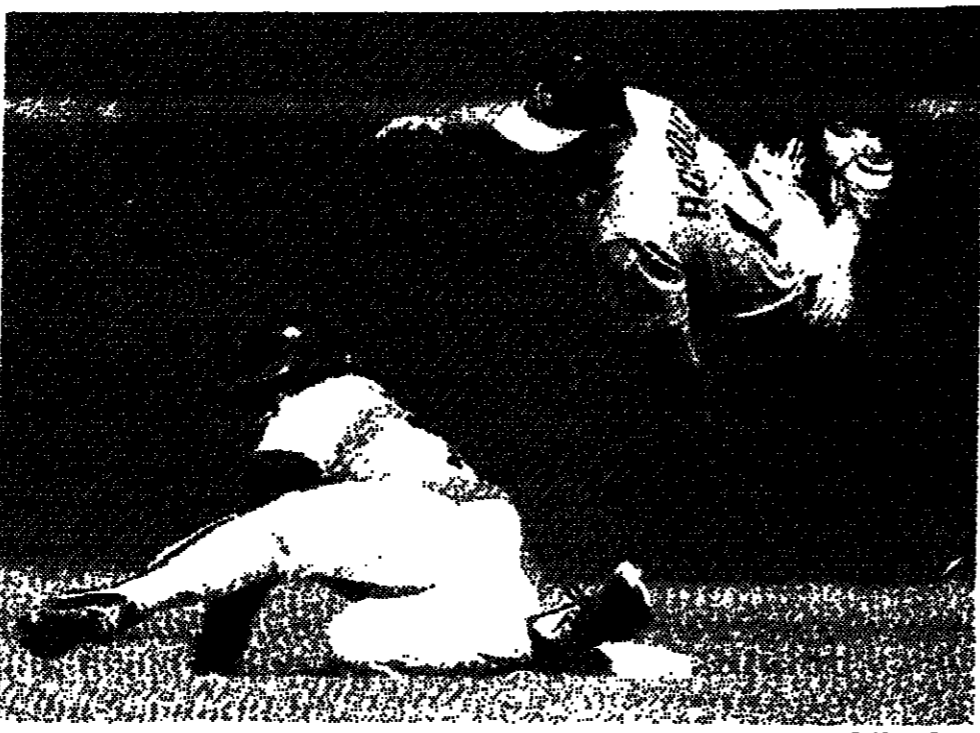
McRae was safe by a whisker. With two out, Gaston elected to walk Greg Jeffries, hitting 296, and pitch to Curtis Wilkerson, hitting 272.

On the second pitch from David Wells, Wilkerson bounced a single into left and the speedy McRae scored easily, breaking the Blue Jays' three-game winning streak, although they remained 1 1/2 games ahead of Baltimore in the American League East.

Yankees 6, Orioles 2: In Baltimore, Andy Stankiewicz drew a bases-loaded walk to break a tie in the 13th and Bernie Williams then hit a three-run triple for New York.

Danny Tartabull opened the 13th with a walk from Alan Mills and took third on a single by Mel Hall. After Randy Velarde struck out, Matt Nokes was given an intentional walk to load the bases.

Mills went to 3-0 on Stankiewicz, then threw a strike before ball four was called on a close pitch. After Pat Kelly struck out, Williams



Mike Bordick got the tag as he flew over the Angels' stealing John Orton, but the A's crashed again.

Homer in 10th Gets Cards Past Stumbling Expos, 8-7

The Associated Press
The Montreal Expos have hit a bit of a September slump.

Bernard Gilkey's homer leading off the 10th inning gave the St. Louis Cardinals an 8-7 victory in Montreal on Monday, and the Expos' third straight loss kept them four games behind the Pittsburgh Pirates in the National League East.

"If you can look at the bright side in our three losses, Pittsburgh has lost twice," Larry Walker of the Expos said. "We could be six games out instead of four."

Gilkey lined a 2-0 pitch from John Wetteland over the left-field fence for his fifth homer of the season.

The Cardinals had tied in the ninth on an RBI single by pinch-hitter Gerald Perry, after the Expos scored three runs in the eighth on Tim Laker's RBI groundout, a wild pitch by Todd Worrell that scored Greg Colburn, and Marquis Grissom's 13th home run, over the wall in left-center field.

The Cardinals had scored a run in each of the first three innings off Mark Gardner, Montreal's starter.

Cubs 6, Pirates 5: In Pittsburgh, Derrick May hit a three-run homer on reliever Bob Patterson's first pitch in the 11th and Chicago won

Bob Scanlan got his 13th save despite allowing run-scoring singles by Jose Lind and John Werner in the 11th.

Braves 7, Dodgers 1: John Smoltz won for the first time in a month, striking out nine and shutting out the visiting Los Angeles on three hits over seven innings as Atlanta won its third in a row.

Smoltz was 0-4 in his previous five starts, with an ERA of 5.28.

Reds 10, Astros 0: Jose Rijo held Houston, playing at home, to three hits over seven innings as Cincinnati won for the fourth time in five games.

Greg Swindell, just off the disabled list, relieved Rijo and pitched one inning while striking out two.

Mets 6, Phillies 3: Todd Hundley and Dick Schofield each drove in two runs as New York won in Philadelphia, although the Phillies out-hit the Mets, 12-6.

Padres 7, Giants 5: Jerald Clark hit a grand slam and Gary Sheffield and Darrin Jackson also homered as San Diego won in San Francisco for its fifth straight victory.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

as Alex Arias went 5 for 5 in his second major league start.

The Cubs out-hit the Pirates, 21-10, but for 7 1/3 innings were shut out by four Pittsburgh relievers — until May hit the second first-pitch homer allowed by Patterson in two appearances.

Stan Belinda, who had pitched two scoreless innings, quickly got into trouble in the 11th by allowing singles to Ryne Sandberg and Mark Grace, who had three hits apiece. Andre Dawson bounced into a force play before Patterson replaced Belinda and May hit his seventh homer.

Paul Assenmacher pitched a scoreless 10th for the victory and

With Vincent Out, Has Baseball's War Just Begun?

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Major league baseball, as it has been constructed since the aftermath of its darkest days, the 1919 White Sox gambling scandal, has evolved again. For the first time since Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis helped design the office, the commissioner's job is dead. When Fay Vincent resigned Monday, for all intents, the office expired.

Vincent said that no winners emerged from the long, contentious battle. On that, at least, he and Jerry Reinsdorf, the owner perceived as the architect of the commissioner's fall, agree. But since this is a sport that accepts victories and losses but no ties, the attempt must be made to measure those who gained and those who lost in the baseball war of 1992.



Fay Vincent said that no winners emerged from the long, contentious battle. But it is a shaky coalition that forced the commissioner to resign; and if it holds, some see a battle being entered against the players.

The obvious candidates for winners of the year are owners like Reinsdorf of the Chicago White Sox, Bud Selig of the Milwaukee Brewers, Peter O'Malley of the Los Angeles Dodgers, not to mention the Tribune Co., which runs the Chicago Cubs. They seem to have what they have coveted — control of the game with the opposition badly outnumbered and all but silenced, and a clear path to restructuring the commissioner's role as that of a chief executive officer who is answerable not to the players, umpires or fans but only to the owners, who now liken themselves to a board of directors.

Since none of those other three constituencies Vincent chose to represent have any say in drawing up baseball management's new world order, a CEO position, perhaps fashioned in the style of the National Basketball Association, seems likely.

That is, of course, if those who pushed aside Vincent can guarantee ultimate victory. By Wednesday, when the owners gather in St. Louis, a picture of the game's new landscape should quickly emerge, and it remains to be seen if it's a peaceful one or whether a power grab will ensue. Big- and small-market clubs, superstation-fueled teams and teams with minuscule television revenue have little left in common now that their desire to have done with Vincent has been satisfied. How they begin to stake out new territories will show how the federation of 18 holds up.

It takes a three-quarters majority to effect any major change in baseball, such as hiring a new commissioner or changing the Major League Agreement, the sport's governing document. Assuming that Cincinnati, the only team to abstain from Thursday's vote, will now join the majority, at least two of the nine teams once allied with Vincent will have to join the majority in order to assure that three-quarters vote.

At least seven members in the minority group said that Vincent should fight the assault on the office of commissioner as it was constituted rather than resign. Those in position to point to immediate gains include:

League presidents. Bill Giles of the Phillies, an owner crucial to the drive to evict Vincent, indicated that the new structure would also redefine the offices held by Bobby Brown of the American League and Bill White of the National League. "The league presi-

dents should have more responsibility, more to do that affects baseball in a more positive way," Giles said.

The Cubs. They will no longer have to concern themselves with the re-alignment plan that would have put Chicago and St. Louis in the National League West and moved two Eastern time zone teams, Atlanta and Cincinnati, into the East.

The Tribune Co. The company that has the Cubs as its flagship in a growing fleet of teams whose games are performing on its television stations will no longer have to concern itself with organized opposition to superstations, or its growing network of affiliated sports franchises.

George Steinbrenner. The exiled owner of the New York Yankees, due for a parole from Vincent on March 1, has always counted among his closest friends in baseball the White Sox ownership and Selig. Expect an earlier release.

Richard Ravitch. The head of the Player Relations Committee, management's labor-relations unit, denied not long ago that he wanted to be commissioner. He did not deny he wanted to run labor relations without the threat of Vincent invoking the "best interests" powers of the commissioner to interfere with negotiations with the Players Association. With Vincent gone, that power to intervene is, most likely, gone too.

And speaking of labor, it cannot be lost on the union or its constituency that the word war, not peace, was sounded by Reinsdorf on Thursday when asked about labor relations in a post-Vincent era.

It was certainly not lost on Richie Phillips, the head of the umpires' union. Starting with Peter Ueberroth and ending with Vincent, Phillips said, his umpires always thought the commissioners signaled they had an independence about them and invited the other constituencies under the one big tent. "We no longer have that avenue of redress," Phillips said.

As for his fellow union, Phillips said: "I think it's a signal to the players that the owners have a very strong intention to close this game down for a long time and they were afraid Fay would stop them, or at least give the players the feeling that there could be someone there who could conciliate. That's also gone."

"And what I see that's left is that the same arrogance that spawned the reserve clause that almost ruined baseball has grown up again. And that shows in their belief that they can destroy the office of commissioner so they can prove that they and they alone own the game and can run it the way that they want."

BOOKS

EVELYN WAUGH: The Later Years, 1939-1966

By Martin Stannard. 503 pages. \$25.95. W. W. Norton & Co. Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10110.

Reviewed by Michael Dirda

CHANGE and decay in all around "I see," sings out an old duffer in Evelyn Waugh's "Scoop" (1938), his satirical expose of journalists in action. During the last 25 years of his life Waugh, whom Graham Greene called "the greatest novelist of my generation," must have reflected more than once on the prescience that led him to title his early books "Decline and Fall" (1928), "Vile Bodies" (1930), "A Handful of Dust" (1934).

In "Evelyn Waugh: The Early Years" (1987), Martin Stannard portrayed a young artist's halting progress: Rebel against his upper middle-class family, Oxford aesthete and (temporary) homosexual, admirer of the arts-and-crafts movement, Bright Young Person, social climber, dashing young husband, heartbroken cuckold, world traveler, Catholic convert and, almost incidentally, one of the most amusing authors in the world. That volume closed five years after Waugh completed his early masterpiece, "A Handful of Dust."

Waugh looked forward to the World

War II. He thought of it as a crusade, made up of highborn warriors, defending civilization, leading the grateful common people to victory. As "Evelyn Waugh: The Later Years" opens, one can't help but respect the man, old enough to be excused from service like many of his friends, trying desperately to get into battle. But, as Stannard makes clear, that just about exhausts one's admiration. He abused the shellshocked as moral cowards and potroons. When his second wife, Laura, became pregnant, a nearly annual occurrence during the war years, she would go into her labor alone, while Waugh idly partied with rich friends in London or worked at "Brideshead Revisited" (1945), awaiting a birth announcement in the Times.

Considering Waugh's deeply self-centered behavior, it's hardly surprising that no serious military man wanted him around, so the novelist bounced among various special commando groups, serving mostly as an intelligence officer, ultimately seeing some action in Crete and Yugoslavia.

Waugh's postwar years, Stannard notes, could be characterized as a combination of pieties and tax evasion. He increasingly saw himself as a Catholic novelist, worked hard to convert friends, edited Thomas Merton for English audiences, wrote a biography of Monsignor Ronald Knox, bewailed the liberalization of the Church, and tried in vain to have a private chapel attached to his house at Piers Court. He undertook numerous acts

of private charity, but also spent money with Trimalchian recklessness.

Death, it turns out, was frequently on his mind. By 1951 Waugh was only 48 but already a fat, ugly wheezer ready to die. After all, what was there to live for? He had finished what he always regarded as his best novel, the now little-read "Helo-na" (1950), about the Empress who discovered the True Cross. He was beset by myriad family troubles and he had begun to worry seriously about his paranoia, his acidia, his reliance on drink and drugs.

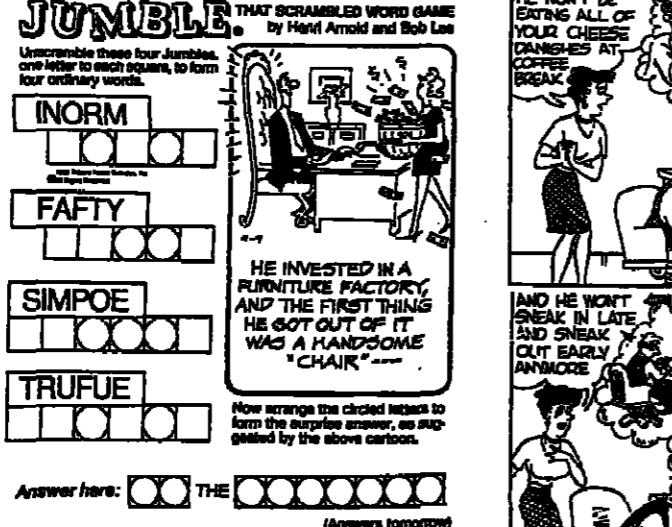
Those looking for outrageous Waugh stories — and there are scores — will find a greater proportion of them in earlier books than in "Evelyn Waugh: The Later Years." Stannard instead dwells on more serious matters, especially Waugh's growing hatred for everything modern, and, above all, his determined attempt to live, despite an inherently dry soul, as a believing Catholic.

Michael Dirda is on the staff of The Washington Post. This is an excerpt of his review.

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



WHEN I GET OLD ENOUGH TO SHAVE, I'M GONNA START GROWIN' A BEARD.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times		Last Week on List	
This Week	Weeks on List	This Week	Weeks on List
FICTION			
1	GERALD'S GAME, by Stephen King	1	8
2	THE PELICAN BRIEF, by John Grisham	2	26
3	WAITING TO EXHALE, by Terry McMillan	3	15
4	THE VOLCANO LOVER, by Susan Sontag	10	2
5	WHERE IS JOE MERCANTINI? by Jimmy Buffett	13	2
6	ALL THAT REMAINS, by Patricia D. Cornwell	14	2
7	NIGHT OF THE HAWK, by Dale Brown	9	2
8	SWEET LIAR, by Jade Deveraux	8	2
9	COLONY, by Anne Rivers Siddons	4	8
10	POSSESSING THE SECRET OF JOY, by Alice Walker	5	12
11	FATHERLAND, by Robert Harris	6	9
NONFICTION			
1	THE SILENT PASSAGE, by Gail Sheehy	1	15
2	TRUMAN, by David McCullough	2	12
3	THE LAST TSAR, by Edward Radzinsky	4	5
4	DARK FORCE RISING, by Timothy Zahn	12	124
5	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	7	4
6	THE UNKIND, by Eleanor Loomis	13	2
7	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO, by Dr. Seuss	12	124
8	DARK FORCE RISING, by Timothy Zahn	11	14
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS			
1	A RETURN TO LOVE, by Madsen Williams	1	29
2	THE MEASURE OF OUR SUCCESS, by Madeline Wise Edgerton	2	5
3	HARVEY PENICK'S LITTLE RED BOOK, by Harvey Penick with Bud Shrager	3	8
4	HOW TO SATISFY A WOMAN EVERY TIME, by Nana Hayden	4	40
5	MORE WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	5	39

BLONDIE



PEANUTS



BEEBLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



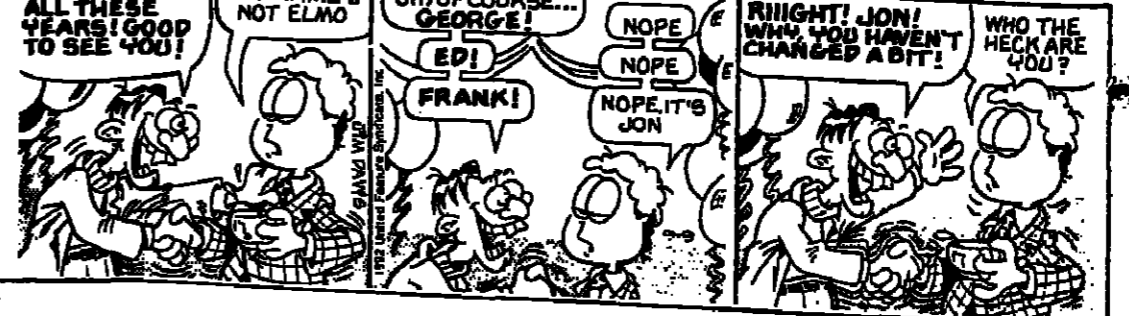
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



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You're Playing

SCOREBOARD

Baseball scores and other sports-related information.

سكس من المصنوع

SPORTS U.S. OPEN

سكنا من الامل

Redskins Fumble, Cowboys Rumble

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

IRVING, Texas—The Washington Redskins, en route to victory in the Super Bowl, could have played a month last season and not put together this kind of lowlight film.

Without seeing so many mistakes by the special teams and breakdowns in pass protection. Without seeing a string of costly and sometimes silly mistakes.

Without seeing three Pro Bowl players—quarterback Mark Rypien, cornerback Darrell Green and tackle Jim Lachey—look so bad.

The Redskins played 12 weeks last season before losing Monday night, the Dallas Cowboys outplayed them from beginning to end and won the season opener, 23-10.

It was a game that left both teams physically and mentally exhausted, partly because it had the intensity of a playoff contest and partly because of the heat on the artificial turf. It was also a game the Cowboys won in every way imaginable and it may look worse after the Redskins find out the severity of knee injuries suffered by right tackle Joe Jacoby and defensive tackle Bobby Wilson.

"I think you have to say it was a heck of a job on their part," said the Redskins' coach, Joe Gibbs. "I think they did a great job all the way across the board. That's all there is to it."

"You just have to brag on them," the Redskins' first drive ended with cornerback Isaac Holt of the Cowboys rushing around Johnny Thomas to block Kelly Goodrum's punt for a safety. Then wide receiver Alvin Harper beat Green for a 26-yard touchdown pass with 1:02 left in the first half. Kelvin Martin broke the game open with a 79-

yard punt return for a touchdown midway through the third quarter.

But the Cowboys also won because their new sackmaster, Charles Haley, blew by Lachey and others to bedevil Rypien the entire game.

Rypien, who completed 20 of 38 passes for 189 yards and a touchdown, was hit harder and more often than in any game last season. He was sacked twice—only five times fewer than all of last season—and was knocked down at least a dozen other times.

And Emmitt Smith became the first runner to get four straight 100-yard games against a Gibbs team. He gained 139 yards on 26 carries, with a five-yard run making it 9-0 in the first quarter.

Quarterback Troy Aikman did the rest, completing 18 of 31 passes for 216 yards and one touchdown.

The Cowboys rolled up 390 yards and 23 first downs.

"The assessment is simple," said defensive tackle Tim Johnson. "We got beat by the better team. There's not a lot of excuses we can make."

The Redskins opened in a no-huddle offense that caused more confusion for them than for the Cowboys. They finished the first quarter with minus two yards of offense, had only 264 for the game and began seven of their 11 possessions inside their 21.

They also had 80 yards worth of penalties, with three personal fouls.

"Our worry is getting this game behind us," said the Cowboys' coach, Jimmy Johnson, who then added something that Gibbs surely will clip and save.

"I told a couple of the coaches we'd win this one," Johnson said, "but it's the Giants game next week that worries me."



Stefan Edberg puffed past Richard Krajicek, 6-4, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, and into the quarterfinals.

Edberg Forced to 5 Sets Before Beating Krajicek

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—Stefan Edberg took a giant step Tuesday toward successfully defending his U.S. Open title when he struggled past Richard Krajicek of the Netherlands, 6-4, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

The victory, his first in three matches against Krajicek, put the Swede into the quarterfinals of the year's first Grand Slam tournament.

It was a struggle for Edberg, the No. 2 seed, who battled for nearly 4½ hours before besting Krajicek in the battle of serve-and-volleyers. Edberg made 158 trips to the net, six more than his 6-foot, 4-inch (1.93-meter) opponent.

Krajicek jumped in front in the final set, breaking Edberg in the opening game. He almost had a second break in the third game before Edberg held.

With both players following their big serves to the net and hitting penetrating volleys, Edberg broke back to pull even in the sixth game.

In the ninth game, Krajicek had double break point at 15-40. A service break then would have had him serving for the match.

But at 30-40, the Dutchman moved left on a second serve and ripped a forehand down the line. The ball landed inches long and Edberg went on to hold.

When he broke Krajicek in the next game, he had wrapped up a quarterfinal berth.

Krajicek had beaten him in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1991 and in Tokyo earlier this year.

Eighth-seeded Andre Agassi gained the quarterfinals, and a match against top-seeded Jim Courier, with a 6-4, 6-3, 6-2 victory over No. 10 Carlos Costa of Spain on Monday night.

The other top-half quarterfinal will pit No. 3 Pete Sampras, the 1990 U.S. Open champion, against surprising Alexander Volkov of Russia.

Sampras ousted No. 13 Guy Forget of France, 6-3, 1-6, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3, while Volkov beat Brad Gilbert, 6-2, 6-4, 5-7, 7-5 (7-5).

In his previous match, Sampras also fell 2 sets to 1 behind before edging past Todd Martin.

"I'm pretty fortunate," said Sampras. "I'm not playing all that great right now. Maybe it's a combination of me being a little tired from having a long summer—but a good summer—but I'm getting through these matches."

"That's the most important thing, that I won, and I'm happy with the way I'm competing."

Washington broke Leconte at 30, then served a love game for a 6-4, 6-7 (2-7), 6-4, 6-3 victory in a match that was suspended Sunday night because of rain.

On the women's side, Magdalena Maleeva of Bulgaria ended 16-year-old Chanda Rubin's run of success with a 7-5, 5-7, 6-1 defeat.

In the quarterfinals, Magdalena, at 17 the youngest of the three Maleevas, will play her oldest sister for the second time in a tournament. Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere, now married and living in Switzerland, beat Magdalena in the first round of the Canadian Open two years ago.

It will be the first time sisters have met at the U.S. Open since Katerina, the middle sister, defeated Magdalena in a first-round match in 1990.

Rubin had upset Katerina Maleeva in the previous round.

(AP, UPI)



Agassi in the rain: "Ultimate compliment."

Now Playing All Over Italy: A Fist Full of Dollars

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—The Italians should be told that gluttony can damage their health. Their new soccer season began Sunday with more imported sporting flesh than the clubs know what to do with. In the teeth of the summer recession, the 18 first division clubs have purchased \$480 million worth of players.

Think about it. Whole tribes in Somalia could be saved for a fraction of the millions used to swell to 73 the number of foreigners now employed by Italian clubs.

Rob Hughes

Perhaps you think the analogy to Africa's starving is out of order. Italians are exercising a right to spend wealth as they please—and in a land obsessed with the round ball those millions might be better squandered on this escapism than on drugs or alcohol.

Yet Italy's soccer federation tries to protect the nation's own young aspirants. They, too, want to play and, reasonably enough, the federation restricts each team to three strikers per game.

Sundays thus become a day of rest for 19 surplus foreigners. Their collective worth is conservatively \$60 million, plus wages and bonuses.

It is worse than wasteful. By sitting them on the bench, the sport is denied their skills. And they, egotists as stars intrinsically tend to be, lose a little edge and perhaps a great deal of desire.

A great deal of ego crushing is now going on at AC

Milan, the club whose owner, Silvio Berlusconi, is sucking other entrepreneurs into his deadly game.

Six years ago Berlusconi began throwing lira at players even Gianni Agnelli, the Juventus benefactor, thought outrageously overpriced. Now Agnelli, and newer buyers like the Lazio financier Sergio Cragnotti, are matching Berlusconi's largesse. But like a man possessed, Berlusconi shovels over more lira onto his own wheel of fortune, a wheel in his case self-fulfilling in that he owns the soccer team, the sponsorships and the television outlet.

Somewhere around that circle, Berlusconi's own ego became wrapped up in soccer. The game has that effect on people. He now alludes to himself as Milan's father, and to the club as his theater or laboratory.

A couple of Milan's players, speaking softly lest they lose their place on the payroll, fear the boss may destroy his own creation. They feel reduced to factory shift workers, interchangeable like light bulbs.

Last season, under floor manager Fabio Capello, Milan was unbeaten in 34 Serie A matches. The team, three Dutchmen and nine Italian national team representatives, scored 74 goals while giving up 21.

This season, the proprietor wants more. He expects Milan to keep the Italian title and bring home the European Cup.

So he buys new players—new Italians, but also Dejan Savicevic, a Serb; Zvonimir Boban, a Croat; and Jean-Pierre Papin, the lone Frenchman among 24 nationalities in the Italian league.

Papin made the team last Sunday. He took the place of Rudi Gullit, but the effect in attack of Papin partnering

Gullit's countryman, Marco van Basten, proved less than dynamic. Milan, having finished the previous season by thrashing Foggia, 8-2, lost rhythm, shape and teamwork and this time squeezed out a 1-0 victory over the same opponent. The one goal was off a ball mis-hit by Foggia's Milan-born midfielder, Guastallo Grandini.

Gullit complained that his service to Milan, which includes risking his future by playing on an infirm knee, deserved better. He left, grim faced, at halftime.

His motivation is now ferociously high. On Wednesday night, Gullit captains the Netherlands in a match against Italy in Eindhoven, a match needed by both teams to prepare for World Cup action.

GULLIT IS playing for pride, for country and, you can bet, to show certain Italians a thing or two. The bulk of the Italian players share the rewards Gullit has helped reap for Milan; the Italian team manager, Arrigo Sacchi, was Gullit's boss at Milan until a year ago, when he publicly suggested Gullit was finished; and the Dutch captain will be trying to transmit a message to Berlusconi and his new team manager, Fabio Capello.

Also on Wednesday, Papin will be playing for France in a World Cup qualifier against Bulgaria. Papin has to snap out of the feeble form shown in his Milan debut, he has to try to put his country above personal pressures, and he has to forage in Sofia without Eric Cantona, who, despite rampant scoring form with his English club Leeds United, says he is not in the mood to help France rescue its reputation after an atrocious European Championship.

Gullit and Papin are not the only individuals struggling to assert their authority. England's David Platt, having

scored a remarkable 10 goals from midfield for a poor Bari side last season, was bought by Juventus, whose manager, Giovanni Trapattoni, promptly sought to make him more defensive, then left him out of the opening match at Cagliari.

Platt was the surplus foreigner of Juventus's four. The team drew, 0-0, and Platt's single word when he learned that he was not needed for duty is not repeatable here.

Perhaps he was not listening when Agnelli wryly commented two weeks ago that "I suspect we may see Platt only in home games this season." And perhaps Agnelli is a changed man from the paymaster I knew as one unlikely to be content while a \$13 million investment sits idle.

But then Juventus playing Berlusconi's game now. It has a Brazilian, an Englishman and two Germans, and four into three doesn't go. Others are in the same fix: Fiorentina has six foreigners; Lazio, Parma and Atalanta five and a host of others four.

It is all a world away for one nearly famous goalie, Jens Martin Knudsen is not Italian, not overpaid, and not over there. But he is the last line of defense for the Firenze Islanders in Wednesday's World Cup qualifier against Wales in Cardiff.

"I have seen Ian Rush and Mark Hughes many times on television," Knudsen says with enthusiasm. "I am willing to pay to play against them."

Pay he will. Knudsen, the goalkeeper with the hobbie hat, will lose a week's wages, between \$600 and \$800 from his fish factory job, to journey to Wales. It is nothing new, since he calculates that the island team's adventures cost him half his annual salary.

"The association would like to help," he says, "but they have no money."

The Italians, on the other hand, have it to spare.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

Master of a Moment

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—There was Barbara Streisand, wearing sunglasses on a rainy night, intellectualizing in a Hollywood sort of way about Andre Agassi.

"He's playing like a Zen master," gushed his new fan. "He's very much in the moment."

And there was Agassi, his ponytail flowing from the back of his cap, his gold earring gleaming in the lights, his beard mysteriously gone, pounding the ball with a steady beat that tamed out Carlos Costa, the Spanish clay-court specialist, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

"Thought was a big test for me, mentally," Agassi said. "I don't think things were working real well for me. I do not think I was hitting the ball extremely clean. I fought through it. That says a lot. If I am doing that mentally, and all of a sudden I can start playing well at the same time, it is a whole other level of tennis. It is a confidence builder."

Of his relationship with pal Barbara, he said, "It is exciting. She obviously has a lot of respect for me on a personal level. Now she has come out and watched me play and it is overflowing into the professional level. That is the ultimate compliment from somebody who has accomplished that much."

But the Zen master theory puzzled Agassi.

"I am going to have to talk to her about that one," he said.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

American League

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	79	59	.572	—
Baltimore	77	63	.552	1½
Minnesota	74	63	.540	4½
New York	65	73	.471	14½
Seattle	64	72	.467	14½
Detroit	64	72	.467	14½
Cleveland	63	74	.459	15½

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	80	57	.584	—
Los Angeles	76	63	.550	7
California	67	73	.479	17½
Kansas	67	73	.479	17½
Cincinnati	62	78	.443	24
Kansas City	58	82	.416	28½
Seattle	58	82	.416	28½

National League

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	79	59	.572	—
Montreal	75	63	.543	4
Chicago	68	67	.504	10
New York	63	73	.463	16
Philadelphia	54	81	.400	24

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	81	56	.591	—
San Diego	74	63	.540	7
San Diego	68	67	.504	10
Los Angeles	67	73	.479	11
San Francisco	59	81	.420	19½
Los Angeles	58	82	.416	20

Monday's Line Scores

American League

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	8	0	1.000	0
Philadelphia	8	0	1.000	0
San Diego	8	0	1.000	0
Los Angeles	8	0	1.000	0
San Francisco	8	0	1.000	0
Seattle	8	0	1.000	0
Minnesota	8	0	1.000	0
Los Angeles	8	0	1.000	0
San Diego	8	0	1.000	0
San Francisco	8	0	1.000	0
Seattle	8	0	1.000	0
Minnesota	8	0	1.000	0
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Minnesota	8	0	1.000	0
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San Diego	8	0	1.000	0
San Francisco	8	0	1.000	0
Seattle	8	0	1.000	0
Minnesota	8	0	1.000	0
Los Angeles	8	0	1.000	0
San Diego				

OBSERVER

It's George S. Claus

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Everybody at our house was excited about President Bush's visit to the United States...

Uncle Irwin wasn't amused by Kate's cynicism. And no wonder. His business went bankrupt last winter for lack of customers...

Mother was still mopping her tears when Uncle Clev burst in with news that Bush had just announced that, contrary to long-standing Pentagon plans...

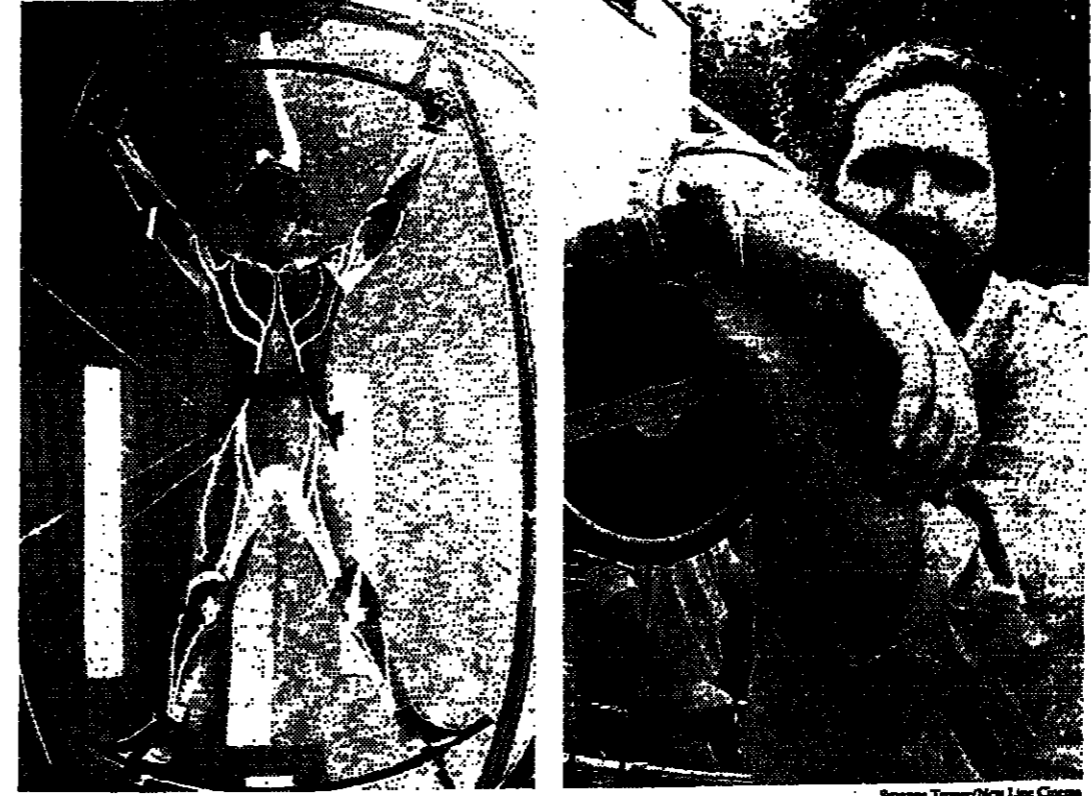
We sympathized with Uncle Clev. He is in the business of restoring beautiful but decaying old houses for young investment bankers...

Uncle Irwin suggested we get the children to bed early. While the record on this phase of the Bush presidency was very skimpy...

No, Grandfather is not a doctor, just a man of principle who has lived 95 years of life and believes everything else can be done by refusing the temptations to use any of Grandfather's funds in the public interest.

CyberClassic Thriller With Happy Ending

By Richard Harrington
WASHINGTON — Brett Leonard says he is a happy director. "I feel like I'm having my cake and eating it too," says the man who made "The Lawnmower Man..."



Jobe (Jeff Fahey) in the CyberSphere in "Lawnmower Man," which was directed by Brett Leonard, right.

Reviewed in March, "Lawnmower Man" was castigated in The Washington Post for being "short on plot." No wonder Stephen King wanted his name off the film he never wrote.

Man" from looking like a much more expensive production; critics particularly praised its digital computerized VR sequences. "We did 20 minutes of computer graphic effects in a low-budget horror film context and I am overjoyed at what we came up with," says Leonard.

Man" from looking like a much more expensive production; critics particularly praised its digital computerized VR sequences. "We did 20 minutes of computer graphic effects in a low-budget horror film context and I am overjoyed at what we came up with," says Leonard.

PEOPLE

Jerry Lewis Show Raises \$45 Million Despite Row
Jerry Lewis's annual Labor Day telethon has ended with a record \$45.8 million in pledges to the Muscular Dystrophy Association...

The Helmsley Palace Hotel has undergone its own bloodless revolution. New managers have taken over and Leonora Helmsley, who is serving a four-year prison sentence...

"Dark Side of the Heart," Argentine filmmaker Eliseo Subiela's witty tale of a young poet's relationship with a prostitute, has won the award for best film at the Montreal Film Festival.

Rapper Ice-T's controversial song "Cop Killer" has been banned by the Irish state radio after complaints from police.

Madonna's wedding present from ex-husband Sean Penn, a 1956 Ford Thunderbird, fetched \$60,000 at the International Collector Car Auction in Auburn, Indiana.

Israel and Broad Pric Robin Cities Rev... small calls for a

Lira Fades Economic R

Knock

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Appears on Pages 8 & 9

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